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JUDICIAL PANEL ON
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LITIGATION

08C3984

Judge Zageh

BEFORE THE JUDICIAL PANEL ON MULTIDISTRICT LITIGATION

In re Comcast Network Management Litig.

MDL Docket No. _____

REVISED MOTION FOR TRANSFER, COORDINATION AND CONSOLIDATION

Defendants Comcast Corporation, its national operating subsidiaries,¹ and a number of its local franchise-holding subsidiaries,² all collectively referred to herein as "Defendants,"³

¹ Comcast Cable Communications, LLC, Comcast Cable Communications Holdings, Inc. and Comcast Cable Communications Management, LLC.

² Comcast of California II, Inc.; Comcast of California III, Inc.; Comcast of California V, Inc.; Comcast of California VI, Inc.; Comcast of California IX, Inc.; Comcast of California X, Inc.; Comcast of Alameda, Inc.; Comcast of California XIII, Inc.; Comcast of Fresno, Inc.; Comcast of Marin I, Inc.; Comcast of Marin II, Inc.; Comcast of Northern California I, Inc.; Comcast of Northern California II, Inc.; Comcast of Sacramento I, LLC; Comcast of Sacramento II, LLC; Comcast of San Leandro, Inc.; Comcast of Sierra Valleys, Inc.; Comcast Cablevision of Jersey City, Inc.; Comcast Cablevision of Meadowlands, Inc.; Comcast of Hopewell Valley, Inc.; Comcast of New Jersey, LLC; Comcast of Chicago, Inc.; Comcast of Illinois I, Inc.; Comcast of Illinois III, Inc.; Comcast of Illinois IV, Inc.; Comcast of Northern Illinois, Inc.; Comcast of Illinois/Texas, Inc.; Comcast MO Express of Illinois, Inc.; Comcast Sound Communications, Inc.; and Comcast of South Chicago, Inc. Before being named as defendants: (i) Comcast of Jersey City, Inc. was re-domiciled as Comcast of Jersey City, LLC; (ii) Comcast Cablevision of Meadowlands, Inc. was re-domiciled as Comcast Cablevision of Meadowlands, LLC; (iii) Comcast of Illinois/Texas, Inc. was re-domiciled and then merged into Comcast Indiana/Michigan/Texas LP; (iv) Comcast MO Express of Illinois, Inc. merged into Comcast MO Telecommunications Corp.; and (v) Comcast Sound Communications, Inc. merged into Comcast Programming Holdings, Inc.

³ "Comcastic, Inc." and American Cellular Network Corporation were also named in the *Lis* and *Libonati* actions, respectively. Comcastic, Inc. is not, however, an affiliate or subsidiary (continued...)

respectfully move this Panel pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1407 for an Order transferring, coordinating and consolidating the actions listed on the attached Schedule of Actions for all pretrial proceedings. In support of this Motion, Defendants state the following:

1. To date, Defendants have been named in seven putative class actions challenging the propriety of Comcast's network management practices, six of which are currently pending in federal court (the "Actions").⁴

2. The first-filed of the Actions, *Hart v. Comcast of Alameda, Inc. et al.*, No. 07-6350 (N.D. Cal.) (assigned to the Honorable Judge Phyllis J. Hamilton), was filed on November 15, 2007 by the Lexington Law Group, LLP on behalf of a putative class of Comcast's California subscribers. It was filed in California state court and was subsequently removed to federal court. A copy of the *Hart* Complaint is attached hereto as Exhibit A. A substantially similar action, *Tan v. Comcast Corp.*, No. 2:08-cv-02735 (E.D. Pa.) (assigned to the Honorable Legrome D. Davis), was filed on June 12, 2008 by a different firm, Reese Richman LLP, against Comcast Corporation in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania on behalf of an overlapping putative class of Comcast subscribers nationwide. A copy of the *Tan* Complaint is attached hereto as Exhibit B.

3. To date, five other actions have been filed in state and federal courts, four of which are currently pending in federal court: *Lis v. Comcast of Chicago Corp. et al.*, No. 08-3984 (N.D. Ill.) (filed June 5, 2008) (assigned to the Honorable James B. Zagel); *Libonati v. Comcast*

(..continued)

of Comcast Corporation. Comcast Cellular Corporation was but no longer is, as it merged into American Cellular Network Corporation. Neither entity is represented by undersigned counsel. To the knowledge of undersigned counsel, these entities have not been served with process in these Actions and are not represented by counsel to accept service of process or this Motion.

Cablevision of Jersey City, Inc., et al., No. 08-3518 (D.N.J.) (filed June 5, 2008) (assigned to the Honorable Joseph E. Irenas); *Leigh v. Comcast of California II, Inc., et al.*, No. 08-4601 (C.D. Cal.) (filed June 5, 2008) (assigned to the Honorable S. James Otero); *Topolski v. Comcast Corp. et al.*, No. 08-852 (D. Or.) (filed July 18, 2008) (assigned to the Honorable Magistrate Judge Paul J. Papak); *see also Sidner v. Comcast of the District LLC*, No. 2008 CA-001180-B (D.C. Super. Ct.) (assigned to the Honorable Jennifer Anderson). These actions were filed by the same firm, specifically Gilbert Randolph LLP. The *Topolski* action was filed in federal court on behalf of an overlapping putative class of Comcast subscribers nationwide. The *Lis*, *Libonati* and *Leigh* actions were filed in state court in Illinois, New Jersey and California, respectively, on behalf of putative classes of Comcast subscribers in those states. Those three actions were subsequently removed to federal court. The *Sidner* action is, for the time being, still pending in state court. Copies of the operative pleadings in *Lis*, *Libonati*, *Leigh*, and *Topolski* are attached hereto as Exhibits C, D, E and F, respectively.

4. The gravamen of each of the Actions is that Comcast allegedly slowed, delayed, or otherwise impeded peer-to-peer ("P2P") transmissions sent using its broadband high-speed Internet service ("HSIS") and allegedly failed to disclose that alleged practice to its subscribers. *See* Hart Compl. ¶¶ 1, 2, 3, 4; (Ex. A); Tan Compl. ¶¶ 2, 3, 13, 14, 19, 21 (Ex. B); *Lis* Compl. ¶¶ 1, 2, 4, 5 (Ex. C); *Libonati* Compl. ¶¶ 1, 2, 4, 5 (Ex. D); *Leigh* Am. Compl. ¶¶ 1, 2, 4, 5 (Ex. E); *Topolski* Compl. ¶¶ 1, 2, 4, 5 (Ex. F).

(..continued)

A seventh action currently pending in state court, *Sidner v. Comcast of the District LLC*, No. 2008 CA-0001180-B (D.C. Super. Ct.), was also brought by the same firm that brought the *Lis*, *Libonati*, *Leigh* and *Topolski* actions.

5. The operative complaints in the Actions contain many allegations that are similar, *see generally* *Hart Compl.*; *Tan Compl.*, and in many instances are identical, *see generally* *Lis Compl.*, *Libonati Compl.*; *Leigh Am. Compl.*; *Topolski Compl.*, all of which arise from the same set of alleged predicate facts.⁵

6. In addition, the putative classes that the Actions purport to represent include overlapping nationwide classes, *see Tan Compl.* ¶ 23; *Topolski Compl.* ¶ 37, overlapping California classes, *see Hart Compl.* ¶ 30; *Leigh Am. Compl.* ¶ 45, and single state classes in Illinois and New Jersey that are subsumed within the nationwide classes in *Tan* and *Topolski*, *see Lis Compl.* ¶ 43; *Libonati Compl.* ¶ 39.

7. Not surprisingly, the Actions all assert similar claims for relief, including claims for violation of consumer protection statutes, *see Hart Compl.*, Counts 3-7; *Lis Compl.*, Counts 1-4; *Libonati Compl.*, Counts 1-4; *Leigh Am. Compl.*, Counts 1-11; *Topolski Compl.*, Counts 1, 3, 5, 6, contractual and quasi-contractual claims, *see Hart Compl.*, Counts 1, 2; *Tan Compl.*, Counts 2, 3, 5; and violation of the federal Computer Fraud and Abuse Act, *see Hart Compl.*, Count 6; *Tan Compl.*, Count 1.

8. The Actions also contain substantially similar if not identical prayers for relief, including prayers for injunctive relief, *see Hart Compl.* at 19; *Tan Compl.* at 13; *Lis Compl.* at 23; *Libonati Compl.* at 21; *Leigh Am. Compl.* at 28; *Topolski Compl.* at 24, prayers for compensatory damages, *see Hart Compl.* at 20; *Tan Compl.* at 23; *Lis Compl.* at 23; *Libonati Compl.* at 21; *Topolski Compl.* at 24, prayers for restitution, *see Hart Compl.* at 20; *Tan Compl.* at 13; *Leigh Am. Compl.* at 28, prayers for disgorgement, *see Hart Compl.* at 20; *Tan Compl.* at

⁵ Defendants do *not* concede that individual subscribers' experiences were in fact similar. On the contrary, subscribers' experiences and expectations would have varied dramatically.
(continued...)

12; *Libonati* Compl. at 22; *Topolski* Compl. at 25, and prayers for punitive damages, *see Hart* Compl. at 20; *Tan* Compl. at 13; *Lis* Compl. at 23; *Libonati* Compl. at 21; *Topolski* Compl. at 24.

9. With the possible exception of the California-only actions brought by California subscribers,⁶ all of the Actions implicate the enforceability of the arbitration agreement contained in the Comcast Agreement for Residential services, pursuant to which subscribers who have not validly opted out of the agreement must resolve their claims through individual arbitrations. That agreement effects not only the ability of certain putative class representatives to file suit in court, but also whether the Actions are amenable to class treatment and, if they are, the size and scope of the putative class to be certified.

10. In short, the Actions allege the same operative facts, advance similar claims, and request the same relief, all on behalf of parallel or overlapping putative classes of subscribers, therefore satisfying Section 1407's requirements for transfer, coordination and consolidation.

11. Any similarly-pleaded "tag-along" actions would satisfy Section 1407's requirements for transfer, coordination and consolidation as well.

12. Transfer, coordination and consolidation for pretrial purposes of all the federal court actions would preserve the parties' and the courts' resources and would prevent the prejudice that would result from conflicting judicial decisions. All of the Actions are in their infancy; no class has been certified, no class has been considered for certification, no merits discovery has been conducted, no class certification discovery has been conducted, and no other substantial pretrial proceedings have taken place in the Actions. Indeed, the only pending

(..continued)

Defendants simply note that the *pleadings*, many of which were drafted by the same attorneys, or were apparently cut and pasted from complaints in earlier-filed actions, *allege* similar facts.

⁶ Comcast's arbitration agreement provides at present that it will not be enforced against its California subscribers.

motions are ones filed by the Defendants, specifically a motion for judgment on the pleadings (in *Hart*), two motions to compel arbitration (in *Lis* and *Libonati*), and a motion to join required parties (in *Leigh*). And in *Tan* and *Topolski*, the Defendants have yet to even respond to the Plaintiffs' Complaints.

13. Defendants respectfully suggest that these actions are appropriate for transfer to, and coordination and consolidation in, the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, which is geographically convenient for all parties. The Northern District of Illinois is centrally located among the Actions, the witnesses, the evidence, the parties and their counsel, which are currently dispersed in multiple jurisdictions in multiple time zones.

14. Defendants further respectfully suggest that these Actions be assigned to the Honorable Judge James B. Zagel of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois. Judge Zagel is currently presiding over *Lis*, one of the Actions that is the subject of this Motion, and has experience presiding over complex consumer-oriented multidistrict litigations. *See, e.g., In re Mortgage Escrow Deposit Litigation*, MDL No. 899 (transferring, coordinating and consolidating 75 distinct consumer class actions and assigning them to Judge Zagel).

15. In addition, Judge Zagel is one of only two judges (the other being the Honorable Judge Joseph E. Irenas in the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey) who currently has a Motion to Compel Arbitration pending in his or her Action. Although those motions are presently directed at the named Plaintiffs in the *Lis* and *Libonati* actions, the presence of an arbitration agreement in the parties' contract will have a profound effect not only on the ability of certain named plaintiffs to bring their claims in court, but also the propriety of class certification and the size and scope of any class that could be certified, especially in the two

putative nationwide classes sought in *Tan* and *Topolski*. Thus, Judge Zagel is one of only two judges who already has before him all of the relevant claims *and defenses* in this dispute.

Wherefore, Defendants respectfully request that the Panel enter an Order transferring the federal Actions listed in paragraphs two through four of this Motion, and on the attached Schedule of Actions, to a single court for coordinated and consolidated pretrial proceedings. Defendants respectfully request oral argument on this Motion.

Dated: August 21, 2008

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 Comcast of California XIII, Inc.,
 Comcast of Fresno, Inc.,
 Comcast of Marin I, Inc.,
 Comcast of Marin II, Inc.,
 Comcast of Northern California I, Inc.,
 Comcast of Northern California II, Inc.,
 Comcast of Sacramento I, LLC,
 Comcast of Sacramento II, LLC,
 Comcast of San Leandro, Inc.,
 Comcast of Sierra Valleys, Inc.,
 Comcast Cablevision of Jersey City, LLC
 [named by Plaintiffs in the caption as
 Comcast Cablevision of Jersey City, Inc.],
 Comcast Cablevision of Meadowlands, LLC
 [named by Plaintiffs in the caption as

Comcast Cablevision of Meadowlands, Inc.],
Comcast of Hopewell Valley, Inc.,
Comcast of New Jersey, LLC,
Comcast of Chicago, Inc.,
Comcast of Illinois I, Inc.,
Comcast of Illinois III, Inc.,
Comcast of Illinois IV, Inc.,
Comcast of Northern Illinois, Inc.
Comcast of Illinois/Texas, LP
[named by Plaintiffs in the caption as
Comcast of Illinois/Texas, Inc.],
Comcast Mo Telecommunications Corp.,
Comcast Programming Holdings, Inc.,
Comcast of South Chicago, Inc.

BEFORE THE JUDICIAL PANEL ON MULTIDISTRICT LITIGATION

In re Comcast Network Management Litig.

MDL Docket No. _____

**REVISED MEMORANDUM OF LAW IN SUPPORT OF MOTION
FOR TRANSFER, COORDINATION AND CONSOLIDATION**

I. INTRODUCTION

Defendants Comcast Corporation, its national operating subsidiaries,¹ and a number of its local franchise-holding subsidiaries,² which are collectively referred to herein as “Defendants,”³

¹ Comcast Cable Communications, LLC, Comcast Cable Communications Holdings, Inc. and Comcast Cable Communications Management, LLC.

² Comcast of California II, Inc.; Comcast of California III, Inc.; Comcast of California V, Inc.; Comcast of California VI, Inc.; Comcast of California IX, Inc.; Comcast of California X, Inc.; Comcast of Alameda, Inc.; Comcast of California XIII, Inc.; Comcast of Fresno, Inc.; Comcast of Marin I, Inc.; Comcast of Marin II, Inc.; Comcast of Northern California I, Inc.; Comcast of Northern California II, Inc.; Comcast of Sacramento I, LLC; Comcast of Sacramento II, LLC; Comcast of San Leandro, Inc.; Comcast of Sierra Valleys, Inc.; Comcast Cablevision of Jersey City, Inc.; Comcast Cablevision of Meadowlands, Inc.; Comcast of Hopewell Valley, Inc.; Comcast of New Jersey, LLC; Comcast of Chicago, Inc.; Comcast of Illinois I, Inc.; Comcast of Illinois III, Inc.; Comcast of Illinois IV, Inc.; Comcast of Northern Illinois, Inc.; Comcast of Illinois/Texas, Inc.; Comcast MO Express of Illinois, Inc.; Comcast Sound Communications, Inc.; and Comcast of South Chicago, Inc. Before being named as defendants: (i) Comcast of Jersey City, Inc. was re-domiciled as Comcast of Jersey City, LLC; (ii) Comcast Cablevision of Meadowlands, Inc. was re-domiciled as Comcast Cablevision of Meadowlands, LLC; (iii) Comcast of Illinois/Texas, Inc. was re-domiciled and then merged into Comcast Indiana/Michigan/Texas LP; (iv) Comcast MO Express of Illinois, Inc. merged into Comcast

(continued...)

have been named in at least six putative class actions now pending in federal district courts across the country (the "Actions"). All of them essentially challenge the propriety of Comcast's network management practices. The gravamen of all of the Actions is that Comcast allegedly slowed, delayed, or otherwise impeded peer-to-peer ("P2P") file sharing transmissions sent using its broadband high-speed Internet service ("HSIS") and allegedly failed to disclose that practice.

The operative pleadings, many of which were drafted by the same attorneys, or appear to be cut-and-pasted from complaints in earlier-filed actions, contain allegations that are similar, and in many instances are identical, and all of which arise from the same set of alleged predicate facts. They seek to represent overlapping putative nationwide and statewide classes, assert similar claims, and contain similar, if not identical, prayers for compensatory and equitable relief. In short, the Actions allege the same facts, advance similar claims, and request the same relief, all on behalf of parallel or overlapping putative classes of Comcast HSIS subscribers.

In order to further "the convenience of the parties and witnesses" and to "promote the just and efficient conduct" of the Actions, Defendants respectfully request that the Actions be transferred, coordinated and consolidated for pretrial purposes pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1407.

II. BACKGROUND

The Actions challenge Comcast's management of its HSIS network and related HSIS advertisements under state consumer protection laws, state common laws and federal law.

(..continued)

MO Telecommunications Corp.; and (v) Comcast Sound Communications, Inc. merged into Comcast Programming Holdings, Inc.

³ "Comcastic, Inc." and American Cellular Network Corporation were also named in the *Lis* and *Libonati* actions, respectively. Comcastic, Inc. is not, however, an affiliate or subsidiary of Comcast Corporation. Comcast Cellular Corporation was but no longer is, as it merged into American Cellular Network Corporation. Neither entity is represented by undersigned counsel.

(continued...)

Because Comcast (like any other Internet service provider) has only limited bandwidth, it must manage subscribers' use of its network. Comcast therefore maintains that its conduct was at all times reasonable, entirely proper and adequately disclosed to its subscribers.

Nevertheless, not long after the Federal Communications Commission began reviewing Comcast's network management practices in response to petitions filed by Free Press, Public Knowledge, Vuze, Inc. and others, seven putative class actions were filed, six of which are currently pending in federal court (the "Actions"). The first-filed of those Actions, *Hart v. Comcast of Alameda, Inc. et al.*, No. 07-6350 (N.D. Cal.) (assigned to the Honorable Judge Phyllis J. Hamilton) (Ex. A), was filed on November 15, 2007 by the Lexington Law Group, LLP on behalf of a putative class of Comcast's California subscribers. It was filed in California state court and was subsequently removed to federal court. A nearly identical action, *Tan v. Comcast Corp.*, No. 2:08-cv-02735 (E.D. Pa.) (assigned to the Honorable Legrome D. Davis) (Ex. B), was filed on June 12, 2008 by a different firm, Reese Richman LLP, against Comcast Corporation in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania on behalf of an overlapping putative class of Comcast subscribers nationwide.

Five other actions have been filed in state and federal courts, four of which are currently pending in federal court. *See Lis v. Comcast of Chicago Corp. et al.*, No. 08-3984 (N.D. Ill.) (filed June 5, 2008) (assigned to the Honorable James B. Zagel) (Ex. C); *Libonati v. Comcast Cablevision of Jersey City, Inc., et al.*, No. 08-3518 (D.N.J.) (filed June 5, 2008) (assigned to the Honorable Joseph E. Irenas) (Ex. D); *Leigh v. Comcast of California II, Inc.*, No. 08-4601 (C.D. Cal.) (filed June 5, 2008) (assigned to the Honorable S. James Otero) (Ex. E); *Topolski v.*

(..continued)

To the knowledge of undersigned counsel, these entities have not been served with process in these Actions and are not represented by counsel to accept service of process or this Motion.

Comcast Corp. et al., No. 08-852 (D. Or.) (filed July 18, 2008) (assigned to the Honorable Magistrate Judge Paul J. Papak) (Ex. F).⁴ These four federal court actions were all filed by the same firm, specifically Gilbert Randolph LLP. The *Topolski* action was filed in federal court on behalf of an overlapping putative class of Comcast subscribers nationwide. The *Lis*, *Libonati* and *Leigh* actions were filed in state court in Illinois, New Jersey and California, respectively, on behalf of putative classes of Comcast subscribers in those states. Those three actions were subsequently removed to federal court.

One need only compare the first few paragraphs of the *Hart* and *Tan* Complaints to see that the later-filed *Tan* Complaint was, at a minimum, inspired by the first-filed *Hart* Complaint. Compare *Hart* Compl. ¶ 1 (“Defendants further promise their customers and prospective customers that they will have ‘unfettered access to all the internet has to offer.’ Nevertheless, Defendants intentionally and severely impede the use of certain internet applications by their customers, slowing such applications to a mere crawl or stopping them altogether.”) with *Tan* Compl. ¶ 2 (“Defendant promises its subscribers ‘unfettered access to all the content, services and applications that the Internet has to offer.’ Defendant, nevertheless, does not provide ‘unfettered access.’ Instead, Defendant intentionally interferes with its subscribers’ connections to the Internet by delaying and/or blocking altogether certain communications.”). And, not surprisingly, the Complaints drafted by Gilbert Randolph LLP are carbon copies of one another. Take, for example, paragraph 1 of those four Complaints:

- “Speed and access are key features of high-speed Internet service. Defendant entities . . . , providers of Internet service to citizens of Illinois, advertise, market, and sell their high-speed Internet service as providing ‘the fastest Internet

⁴ See also *Sidner v. Comcast of the District LLC*, No. 2008 CA-0001180-B (D.C. Super. Ct.) (assigned to the Honorable Jennifer Anderson). This action is currently pending in state court.

connection' and 'unfettered access to all the content, services, and applications that the Internet has to offer.' Comcast specifically represents that it provides the fastest possible access to 'web applications' that are the most 'data intensive' and that it 'does not block access to any web sites or online applications, including peer-to-peer services.' These and other similar statements by Comcast are patently false." *Lis Compl.* ¶ 1.

- "Speed and access are key features of high-speed Internet service. Defendant entities . . . , providers of Internet service to citizens of *New Jersey*, advertise, market, and sell their high-speed Internet service as providing 'the fastest Internet connection' and 'unfettered access to all the content, services, and applications that the Internet has to offer.' Comcast specifically represents that it provides the fastest possible access to 'web applications' that are the most 'data intensive' and that it 'does not block access to any web sites or online applications, including peer-to-peer services.' These and other similar statements by Comcast are patently false." *Libonati Compl.* ¶ 1 (emphasis added).
- "Speed and access are key features of high-speed Internet service. Defendant entities . . . , providers of Internet service to citizens of *California*, advertise, market, and sell their high-speed Internet service as providing *both* 'the fastest Internet connection' and 'unfettered access to all the content, services, and applications that the Internet has to offer.' Comcast specifically represents that it provides the fastest possible access to "web applications" that are the most 'data intensive' and that it 'does not block access to any web sites or online applications, including peer-to-peer services.' These and other similar statements by Comcast are patently false." *Leigh Am. Compl.* ¶ 1 (emphasis added).
- "Speed and access are key features of high-speed Internet service. . . . *Comcast* advertised, marketed, and sold its high-speed Internet service as providing 'the fastest Internet connection' and 'unfettered access to all the content, services, and applications that the Internet has to offer.' Comcast specifically represented that it provides the fastest possible access to 'web applications' that are the most 'data intensive.' *Comcast further represented* that it 'does not block access to any web sites or online applications, including peer-to-peer services.' These and other similar statements by Comcast are patently false." *Topolski Compl.* ¶ 1 (emphasis added).⁵

Paragraph 2 of those Complaints is equally revealing:

- "Comcast intentionally blocks its customers from using [P2P] file-sharing and other Internet applications, or otherwise impedes those applications, and it does so in a deceptive manner – by impersonating the computers of users attempting to

⁵ Although not relevant to the instant motion, the subtle differences in the recent *Topolski* Complaint are a tacit admission that any allegedly deceptive advertising is no longer ongoing.

share files. Comcast forges what are known as 'reset packets,' making it appear as if they are coming from one of the computers attempting to file-share. The forged reset packets tell the transmitting computer to stop its transmission. In other words, if file-sharing is analogized to a phone conversation, Comcast is like an operator who breaks in, disguises her or her [sic] voice as one of the callers, says 'talk to you later,' and abruptly disconnects the call." *Lis Compl.* ¶ 2.

- "Comcast intentionally blocks its customers from using [P2P] file-sharing and other Internet applications, or otherwise impedes those applications, and it does so in a deceptive manner – by impersonating the computers of users attempting to share files. Comcast forges what are known as 'reset packets,' making it appear as if they are coming from one of the computers attempting to *share a file*. The forged reset packets tell the transmitting computer to stop its transmission. In other words, if file-sharing is analogized to a phone conversation, Comcast is like an operator who breaks in, disguises *his* or her voice as one of the callers, says 'talk to you later,' and abruptly disconnects the call." *Libonati Compl.* ¶ 2 (emphasis added).
- "Comcast intentionally blocks, *slows, and delays* its customers from using [P2P] file-sharing applications, or otherwise impedes those applications, and does so in a deceptive manner – by impersonating the computers of users attempting to share files. Comcast forges *electronic signals* known as 'reset packets,' making it appear as if *these reset packets* are coming from one of the computers attempting to share a *particular* file. The forged reset packets tell the transmitting computer to stop its transmission. In other words, if file-sharing is analogized to a phone conversation, Comcast is like an operator who breaks in, disguises his or her voice as one of the callers, says 'talk to you later,' and abruptly disconnects the call." *Leigh Am. Compl.* ¶ 2 (emphasis added).
- "Comcast intentionally blocks, slows, delays, *or otherwise impedes* its customers from using [P2P] file-sharing applications *and protocols*. . . . And it does so in a deceptive manner – by impersonating the computers of users attempting to share files. Comcast forges electronic signals known as 'reset packets,' making it appear as if these *electronic signals* are coming from one of the computers attempting to share a file. The forged reset packets tell the transmitting computer to stop its transmission. In other words, if file-sharing is analogized to a phone conversation, Comcast is like an operator who breaks in, disguises his or her voice as one of the callers, says '*we have a bad connection*,' and abruptly disconnects the call." *Topolski Compl.* ¶ 2 (emphasis added).⁶

⁶ Although not relevant to the instant motion, the subtle differences in the *Topolski* Complaint are a tacit admission that any allegedly deceptive advertising is no longer ongoing.

In short, nearly identical pleadings have been filed on behalf of several different plaintiffs in several different jurisdictions. They all assert similar claims for relief, including claims for violation of state consumer protection statutes,⁷ violations of federal law,⁸ and contractual and quasi-contractual claims.⁹ They all contain substantially similar, if not identical, prayers for relief, including prayers for injunctive relief,¹⁰ compensatory damages,¹¹ restitution,¹² disgorgement,¹³ and punitive damages.¹⁴ And they all purport to represent putative classes that are either identical or overlapping, including two competing nationwide classes,¹⁵ two competing California classes,¹⁶ and two single state classes in Illinois and New Jersey that are subsumed within the two overlapping competing nationwide classes.¹⁷

As of the filing of this Motion, the Actions are still in their infancy; no class has been certified, no class has been considered for certification, no merits discovery has been conducted, no class certification discovery has been conducted, and no other substantial pretrial proceedings have taken place in the Actions. Indeed, the only pending motions are ones filed by the Defendants—a motion for judgment on the pleadings based on failure to state a claim (in *Hart*),

⁷ See *Hart* Compl., Counts 3-7; *Lis* Compl., Counts 1-4; *Libonati* Compl., Counts 1-4; *Leigh Am.* Compl., Counts 1-11; *Topolski* Compl., Counts 1, 3, 5, 6.

⁸ See *Hart* Compl., Count 6; *Tan* Compl., Count 1.

⁹ See *Hart* Compl., Counts 1, 2; *Tan* Compl., Counts 2, 3, 5.

¹⁰ See *Hart* Compl. at 19; *Tan* Compl. at 13; *Lis* Compl. at 23; *Libonati* Compl. at 21; *Leigh Am.* Compl. at 28; *Topolski* Compl. at 24.

¹¹ See *Hart* Compl. at 20; *Tan* Compl. at 13; *Lis* Compl. at 23; *Libonati* Compl. at 21; *Topolski* Compl. at 24.

¹² See *Hart* Compl. at 20; *Tan* Compl. at 13; *Leigh Am.* Compl. at 28.

¹³ See *Hart* Compl. at 20; *Tan* Compl. at 12; *Libonati* Compl. at 22; *Topolski* Compl. at 25.

¹⁴ See *Hart* Compl. at 20; *Tan* Compl. at 13; *Lis* Compl. at 23; *Libonati* Compl. at 22; *Topolski* Compl. at 25.

¹⁵ See *Tan* Compl. ¶ 23; *Topolski* Compl. ¶ 37.

¹⁶ See *Hart* Compl. ¶ 30; *Leigh Am.* Compl. ¶ 45.

motions to compel arbitration pursuant to the parties' written arbitration agreement (in *Lis* and *Libonati*), and a motion to join required parties that were omitted from the Complaint in order to avoid federal diversity jurisdiction (in *Leigh*). And in the *Tan* and *Topolski* cases, the Defendants have yet to even respond to the Plaintiffs' Complaints.

III. ARGUMENT

A. These Actions Should Be Coordinated For Pretrial Purposes

1. These Actions Involve "One or More Common Questions of Fact"

These actions should be transferred and coordinated because they involve one or more "common questions of fact." 28 U.S.C. § 1407. Actions that involve "large numbers of litigants who reside in numerous different judicial districts, but who share the common event or injury that gave rise to the litigation," have long been recognized as appropriate for transfer, coordination, and consolidation. 17 JAMES WM. MOORE ET AL., *MOORE'S FEDERAL PRACTICE - CIVIL* § 112.04[1][c], & n.41, p.44 (citing *In re Westinghouse Electric Corp. Uranium Contracts Litig.*, 405 F. Supp. 316 (J.P.M.L. 1975)).

Such is the case at bar. Comcast provides HSIS to 14 million subscribers in 37 states and the District of Columbia. See Press Release, *Comcast Reports First Quarter 2008 Results* at 9 (May 1, 2008), available at <http://library.corporate-ir.net/library/11/118/118591/items/291108/1Q08PR.pdf>. The Actions seek to represent those subscribers nationwide based on alleged practices that span multiple jurisdictions, as evidenced by the Actions, which were filed in jurisdictions throughout the country (on behalf of putative nationwide classes in two of them). Each of the Actions focuses its allegations on Comcast's HSIS, its alleged network management,

(..continued)

¹⁷ See *Lis* Compl. ¶ 43; *Libonati* Compl. ¶ 39.

and its alleged disclosures and advertisements relevant thereto. Thus, the allegations in support of class treatment are similar, and in some cases identical, from complaint to complaint, presenting the same fact issues relevant to class treatment.¹⁸ All of these common allegations are echoed in parallel legal theories and nearly identical prayers for relief.

Simply put, these Actions present similar claims, challenging the same conduct on the same legal bases, on behalf of identically defined (if sometimes geographically separate) classes, who seek the same or similar relief. They therefore are well suited for transfer, coordination and consolidation in a single court for pretrial purposes pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1407.

2. Transfer, Coordination and Consolidation Would Avoid Duplicative and Burdensome Discovery and Other Pretrial Proceedings, and Thus Would Serve "the Convenience of the Parties and Witnesses"

If discovery goes forward in the Actions separately, without transfer or coordination in a single court, Comcast will be subject to duplicative and conflicting discovery demands. Plaintiffs also will have to duplicate efforts that could be coordinated among them in a single proceeding. Transfer, coordination, and consolidation are appropriate to avoid this unnecessary burden on the litigants and courts and to enable a single judge to manage discovery to minimize inconvenience and expense. *See, e.g., In re Cooper Tire & Rubber Co. Tires Prods. Liab. Litig.*, No. 1393, 2001 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 2099, at *1 (J.P.M.L., Feb. 23, 2001); *In re St. Jude Med., Inc.*, No. 1396, 2001 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 5226, at *3 (J.P.M.L., Apr. 18, 2001); *In re Am. Online, Inc. Version 5.0 Software Litig.*, No. 1341, 2000 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 13262, at **3-4 (J.P.M.L. June 2,

¹⁸ That the complaints *allege* similar facts for purposes of 28 U.S.C. § 1407 does not, of course, mean that individual subscribers, *in fact*, had similar experiences for purposes Rule 23. Coordination and certification involve distinct inquiries. Although Defendants expect to show that dramatic differences in subscribers' experiences and expectations render these Actions inappropriate for class treatment, what matters for purposes of the present motion is whether one judge or six (or potentially thirty-eight) judges should make that determination.

2000); *In re GMC Type III Door Latch Prods. Liab. Litig.*, No. 1266, 1999 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 5075, at *2 (J.P.M.L. Apr. 14, 1999); *Sanneman v. Chrysler Corp. (In re Chrysler Corp. Vehicle Paint Litig.)*, No. 1239, 1998 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 15675, at *2 (J.P.M.L. Oct. 2, 1998); *In re Cross-Florida Barge Canal Litig.*, 329 F. Supp. 543, 544 (J.P.M.L. 1971); *In re Multi-Piece Rim Products Liab. Litig.*, 464 F. Supp. 969, 974 (J.P.M.L. 1979); *In re First Nat'l Bank, Heavner, etc.*, 451 F. Supp. 995, 997 (J.P.M.L. 1978); *In re A. H. Robins Co. "Dalkon Shield" IUD Liab. Litig.*, 406 F. Supp. 540, 542 (J.P.M.L. 1975); *In re Swine Flu Immunization Prods. Liab. Litig.*, 446 F. Supp. 244, 247 (J.P.M.L. 1978).

By transferring the Actions now, before any class certification or merits discovery has occurred, the Panel can ensure at the outset that overlapping discovery proceeds efficiently and without unnecessary duplication. *In re Cuisinart Food Processor Antitrust Litig.*, 506 F. Supp. 651, 655 (J.P.M.L. 1981); 17 MOORE'S FEDERAL PRACTICE - CIVIL § 112.04[1][d], at p. 112-43 (3rd ed. 2008) (transfer and coordination is appropriate when discovery has yet to commence or is not "already well along"). The result will be "a significant overall savings of cost and a minimum of inconvenience to all concerned with the pretrial activities." *In re Cuisinart Food Processor Antitrust Litig.*, 506 F. Supp. at 655.

Relief is especially appropriate in this case because the Actions and the parties to them are scattered across the country. See, e.g., *In re Aimster Copyright Litig.*, 252 F. Supp. 2d 634, 646 (N.D. Ill. 2002). The federal Actions are pending in California, Oregon, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. Comcast Corporation's national operating subsidiaries are Delaware entities, having principal places of business in Pennsylvania, and Comcast's local franchise-holding subsidiaries are organized in jurisdictions throughout the country, including California, Illinois, Delaware, and New Jersey, with Pennsylvania corporate addresses.

Consolidation and coordination would ease the obvious burden of responding to duplicative discovery and attending a multiplicity of pretrial proceedings in locations around the country. After transfer to a single court, and coordination and consolidation of pretrial proceedings there, a single judge can administer a global pretrial schedule for the convenience of both parties and witnesses, and conduct pretrial proceedings in a single location. *See In re Cuisinart*, 506 F. Supp. at 655 (transfer would result in "significant overall savings of cost and a minimum of inconvenience to all concerned with the pretrial activities").¹⁹

3. Coordination and Consolidation Promotes the Just and Efficient Conduct of These Actions By Avoiding Duplicative and Potentially Inconsistent Adjudication of Complex Issues Common to All Cases

These Actions present a number of complex legal issues, making transfer, coordination and consolidation particularly appropriate here. *See, e.g.*, 15 CHARLES ALAN WRIGHT, ARTHUR R. MILLER & EDWARD H. COOPER, *FEDERAL PRACTICE & PROCEDURE* § 3863, at p. 430 (3rd ed. 1998) ("[i]n particularly large and complex multidistrict class actions, it has been argued that it is especially important to order pretrial consolidation" because that mechanism "may be the only form in which the litigation can be handled by the judicial system").

Both the FCC and the FTC have demonstrated interest in regulating matters involving broadband Internet services. *See, e.g.*, *FCC Public Notice, Comment Sought on Petition for Declaratory Ruling Regarding Internet Management Policies*, 23 F.C.C.R. 340 (2008); *FCC Public Notice, Comment Sought on Petition for Rulemaking to Establish Rules Governing*

¹⁹ Even if some parties or witnesses are inconvenienced to a limited degree by transfer, that cannot outweigh the overall benefits to the parties and courts involved. *See, e.g.*, *In re Dow Co. "Sarabond" Prods. Liab. Litig.*, 664 F. Supp. 1403, 1404 (D. Colo. 1987); *In re Vernitron Sec. Litig.*, 462 F. Supp. 391, 393-94 (J.P.M.L. 1978); *In re Swine Flu Immunization Prods. Liab. Litig.*, 453 F. Supp. 648, 649-50 (J.P.M.L. 1978); *In re Holiday Magic Sec. & Antitrust Litig.*, 372 F. Supp. 1167-68 (J.P.M.L. 1974).

Network Management Practices by Broadband Network Operators, 23 F.C.C.R. 343 (2008); *Federal Trade Commission, Broadband Connectivity Competition Policy Staff Report* (June 2007). These Actions seek the involvement of yet another branch of government in determining what practices and policies are both proper and reasonable in providing broadband Internet services to subscribers across the country. Thus, these Actions involve a complex web of judicial, regulatory, and legislative decision-making. Defendants maintain that regulation (through administrative or judicial proceedings) is wholly inappropriate, as Congress decided to preempt such regulation so that market forces can (as they always have) resolve such issues. *See, e.g.*, 47 U.S.C. § 230(b) (declaring that “the policy of the United States” is “to promote the continued development of the Internet” and “to preserve the vibrant and competitive free market that presently exists for the Internet” by ensuring that it remains “unfettered by Federal or State regulation”).²⁰ Whether regulation of Internet Service Providers’ network management is permissible or advisable is an issue that is well beyond the scope of this Motion. What *is* germane to this Motion, however, is that having six (or potentially thirty-eight) different

²⁰ *See also In re Vonage Holdings Corp.*, 19 F.C.C.R. 22404, ¶ 35 (2004) (“[I]n interpreting section 230 . . . we cannot permit more than 50 different jurisdictions to impose traditional common carrier economic regulations . . . and still meet our responsibility to realize Congress’s objective.”); *In re Amendment of Parts 1, 21, 73, 74 and 101 of the Commission’s Rules to Facilitate the Provision of Fixed and Mobile Broadband Access, Educ. and Other Advanced Servs. in the 2150-2162 and 2500-2690 MHz Bands*, 18 F.C.C.R. 6722, ¶ 34 (2003) (“Broadband services should exist in an environment that eliminates regulations that deter investment and innovation. . . .”); *In re Appropriate Framework for Broadband Access to the Internet Over Wireline Facilities, Universal Service Obligations of Broadband Providers*, 17 F.C.C.R. 3019, ¶ 5 (2002) (“broadband services should exist in a minimal regulatory environment that promotes investment and innovation. . . .”); *In re Inquiry Concerning High-Speed Access to the Internet Over Cable and Other Facilities*, 17 F.C.C.R. 4798, ¶ 73 (2002) (“we are mindful of the need to minimize both regulation of broadband services and regulatory uncertainty. . . .”); *id.* ¶ 97 (“We would be concerned if a patchwork of State and local regulations beyond matters of purely local concern resulted in inconsistent requirements affecting cable modem service, the technical design of the cable modem service facilities, or business arrangements that discouraged cable modem service deployment across political boundaries. We also would be concerned if State and local regulations limited the Commission’s ability to achieve its national broadband policy goals. . . .”).

courts reach their own conflicting decisions on that issue is a step in the wrong direction. Certainly it is not a step that Congress could have anticipated being taken.

Even when Congress has not rejected the idea of haphazard regulation through litigation, which Comcast submits Congress has done in this case, it is still well-settled that having a multiplicity of judges master and resolve complicated legal and factual issues is an inefficient and inadvisable way to conduct complex litigation such as this. *See, e.g., In re Transocean Tender Offer Sec. Litig.*, 415 F. Supp. 382, 384 (J.P.M.L. 1976). Not only does it waste judicial resources, but it also creates the risk of inconsistent rulings concerning discovery, class certification, and the underlying merits—and avoiding inconsistent rulings is one of the very purposes of coordinated pretrial proceedings. *See supra*; *see also Internet Integration, Inc. v. Micron Tech., Inc. (In re Dynamic Random Access Memory (DRAM) Antitrust Litig.)*, 228 F. Supp. 2d 1379 (J.P.M.L. 2002); Federal Judicial Center, *MANUAL FOR COMPLEX LITIGATION* § 20.131 & n.653, p. 221 (4th ed. 2004) (“the pendency of motions raising questions common to related actions . . . can itself be an additional justification for transfer”) (citing *In re Ivy*, 901 F.2d 7, 9 (2d Cir. 1990); 17 *MOORE’S FEDERAL PRACTICE – CIVIL* § 112.04[1][b], at p. 112-39 (“the Panel in complex cases has justified transfer on the basis of important or dispositive questions of law”) (citing *In re Mut. Fund Sales Antitrust Litig.*, 361 F. Supp. 638, 640 (J.P.M.L. 1973)); *See In re Sugar Indus. Antitrust Litig.*, 395 F. Supp. 1271, 1273 (J.P.M.L. 1975) (noting coordinated proceedings are appropriate where multiple, putative actions seek certification); 15 *FEDERAL PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE* § 3863 & n.60, at p. 439-40 (“the Multidistrict Litigation Panel has concluded in several cases that matters related to class action certification should be included as part of the coordinated proceedings . . . in order to prevent inconsistent rulings and to promote

efficiency"). Indeed, this Panel has "consistently held" that consolidation is appropriate, if not necessary, where conflicting, inconsistent class determinations are possible:

[T]ransfer of actions under Section 1407 is appropriate, if not necessary, where the possibility for conflicting, inconsistent class determinations by courts of coordinate jurisdiction exists. . . . The transferee judge, with all claims and all parties before him, will have a clear picture of the scope and complexity of the litigation, essential to making the class determinations.

In re Equity Funding Corp. of Am. Sec. Litig., 375 F. Supp. 1378, 1385-86 (J.P.M.L. 1974).²¹

Defendants expect to contest the assertion that these Actions qualify for class treatment. What is relevant here, however, is not whether class treatment is proper, but whether the same issues relating to class treatment are presented in all of the cases. Because the class *allegations* are virtually identical, and the *proposed* classes are substantially the same but for geographic distinctions, the arguments for and against certification will be the same in all of the Actions. There should be a consistent outcome in all, achieved without the duplicative effort of multiple judges, presiding over multiple hearings and arguments, after reading multiple briefs that are based on discovery that is the product of multiple rulings and multiple reviews and productions.

²¹ *Accord In re Am. Online*, No. 1341, 2000 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 13262, at **3-4 ("[c]entralization under Section 1407 is thus necessary in order to . . . prevent inconsistent pretrial rulings, especially with respect to overlapping class certification issues"); *In re Bridgestone/Firestone, Inc., ATX, ATX II, and Wilderness Tires Prods. Liab. Litig.*, No. 1373, 2000 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 15926, at *6 (J.P.M.L., Oct. 24, 2000); *In re Temporomandibular Joint (TMJ) Implants Prods. Liab. Litig.*, 844 F. Supp. 1553, 1554 (J.P.M.L. 1994); *In re Hawaiian Hotel Room Rate Antitrust Litig.*, 438 F. Supp. 935, 936 (J.P.M.L. 1977) ("Section 1407 centralization is especially important to ensure consistent treatment of the class action issues"); *In re Mut. Fund Sales Antitrust Litig.*, 361 F. Supp. at 639-40; *In re Auto. Refinishing Paint Antitrust Litig.*, 177 F. Supp. 2d 1378, 1379 (J.P.M.L. 2001); *In re Resource Exploration, Inc., Sec. Litig.*, 483 F. Supp. 817, 821 (J.P.M.L. 1980) ("[i]t is desirable to have a single judge oversee the class action issues in these actions to avoid duplicative efforts and inconsistent rulings in this area"); *In re E. Airlines, Inc. Flight Attendant Weight Program Litig.*, 391 F. Supp. 763, 764 (J.P.M.L. 1975) ("the need to insure uniform disposition of the competing requests for class designations" presented a "compelling reason for supervision of these actions in a single district"); *In re Roadway Express, Inc. Employment Practices Litig.*, 384 F. Supp. 612, 613 (J.P.M.L. 1974); *In re Plumbing Fixture Cases*, 298 F. Supp. 484, 493 (J.P.M.L. 1968) (transfer necessary to avoid "pretrial chaos in conflicting class action determinations").

**4. Transfer, Coordination and Consolidation in a Single Court Will
Provide a Ready Forum for Tag-Along Actions**

The Panel has often recognized that "transfer under Section 1407 will have the salutary effect of assigning the present actions and any future tag-along actions to a single judge." *SmithKline Beecham Corp. v. Copley Pharm. (In re Nabumetone Patent Litig.)*, No. 1238, 1998 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 13735, at *3 (J.P.M.L. Sept. 2, 1998); *see also In re Gas Meter Antitrust Litig.*, 464 F. Supp. 391, 393 (J.P.M.L. 1979). Any new tag-along actions should be coordinated and consolidated with the Actions covered herein. The need to create a ready forum for them weighs heavily in favor of the relief sought here.

B. These Actions Should Be Transferred To The United States District Court For The Northern District Of Illinois And Assigned To The Honorable James B. Zagel Because He Is Assigned To One Of These Actions And Because Illinois Is A Central Location For The Actions, The Parties, The Witnesses, And The Evidence

Defendants respectfully suggest that these actions are appropriate for transfer to, and coordination and consolidation in, the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, and are appropriate for assignment to the Honorable James B. Zagel.

When determining an appropriate transferee forum, the Panel considers the locations of documents and witnesses, *In re Air Crash Disaster Near Coolidge, Arizona on May 6, 1971*, 362 F. Supp. 572, 573 (J.P.M.L. 1973), the parties' principal places of business, *In re "Factor VIII or IX Concentrate Blood Products" Prods. Liab. Litig.*, 853 F. Supp. 454, 455 (J.P.M.L. 1993), and whether a forum is centrally located among the parties and sources of evidence, *In re Wheat Farmers Antitrust Class Action Litig.*, 366 F. Supp. 1087, 1088 (J.P.M.L. 1973). Related actions often are transferred to a district in which at least one of the cases to be coordinated is pending, to a judge who is familiar with the issues presented in them. *See In re A. H. Robins Co. "Dalkon*

Shield" Liab. Litig., 406 F. Supp. at 542; *In re Swine Flu Immunization Prods. Liab. Litig.*, 446 F. Supp. at 247; *In re Plywood Antitrust Litig.*, 376 F. Supp. 1405, 1407 (J.P.M.L. 1974); *In re IBM*, 302 F. Supp. 796, 800 (J.P.M.L. 1969); *In re Silicone Gel Breast Implants Prods. Liab. Litig.*, 793 F. Supp. 1098, 1101 (J.P.M.L. 1992).

Here, although the first-filed action was filed in the Northern District of California, it is not the most convenient forum for these Actions, or even *a* convenient forum for these Actions, as Comcast Corporation, its national operating entities and its likely witnesses are all based in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Moreover, the Plaintiffs and their counsel are dispersed across multiple jurisdictions in multiple time zones, including not only California, but also New York, New Jersey, the District of Columbia, Illinois and Oregon. In short, litigating in the Northern District of California would be inefficient and inconvenient for many if not most of the parties, their witnesses, and their counsel.

By contrast, the Northern District of Illinois is centrally located among the courts in which one of the Actions is pending—in fact, it is the only jurisdiction that is even arguably centrally located, as all of the other Actions are currently pending on the West and East coasts. It is also centrally located among the franchise-holding entities that were named as local defendants and potential witnesses and sources of evidence. Finally, transferring these Actions to the Northern District of Illinois will honor one of the fora chosen by one of the Plaintiffs (specifically the Plaintiff in *Lis*, who filed suit in Cook County, Illinois), and will not result in any undue delay, as none of the Actions has progressed beyond the pleading stage. Indeed, the most any court has done in these Actions is to issue a temporary stay pursuant to the primary jurisdiction doctrine during the pendency of the Federal Communication Commission's review of Comcast's network management practices.

Furthermore, Judge Zagel is an appropriate candidate for consolidation because he is already presiding over the *Lis* action, and because he has experience presiding over complex consumer-oriented multidistrict litigations. See, e.g., *In re Mortgage Escrow Deposit Litigation*, No. 899, 1995 WL 59238 (N.D. Ill. Feb. 9, 1995). Judge Zagel is also one of only two Judges currently assigned to these Actions (the other being the Honorable Joseph E. Irenas in the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey) who currently has a Motion to Compel Arbitration pending in his or her Action. Although those motions are presently directed at the named Plaintiffs in the *Lis* and *Libonati* actions, the presence of an arbitration agreement in the parties' contract will have a profound effect not only on the ability of certain named plaintiffs to bring their claims in court, but also the propriety of class certification and the size and scope of any class that could be certified, especially in the two putative nationwide classes sought in *Tan* and *Topolski*.²² Accordingly, Judge Zagel is one of only two Judges (the other being the Honorable Judge Joseph E. Irenas in the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey) who already has before him all of the relevant claims *and defenses* in these cases.

IV. CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated in the motion and this memorandum, these Actions should be transferred to a single court for coordinated and consolidated pretrial proceedings. Defendants respectfully request that this Panel enter an order transferring the Actions and any subsequently filed "tag-along" actions to the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, and assigning them to the Honorable James B. Zagel for all pretrial purposes.

²² The *Topolski* action, in which Comcast may also file a threshold motion to compel arbitration, is not yet assigned to an Article III judge that could preside over an MDL, and indeed may not be for some time pursuant to the District of Oregon's local procedures.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: August 21, 2008

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Comcast of California V, Inc.,
Comcast of California VI, Inc.,
Comcast of California IX, Inc.,
Comcast of California X, Inc.,
Comcast of Alameda, Inc.,
Comcast of California XIII, Inc.,
Comcast of Fresno, Inc.,
Comcast of Marin I, Inc.,
Comcast of Marin II, Inc.,
Comcast of Northern California I, Inc.,
Comcast of Northern California II, Inc.,
Comcast of Sacramento I, LLC,
Comcast of Sacramento II, LLC,
Comcast of San Leandro, Inc.,
Comcast of Sierra Valleys, Inc.,
Comcast Cablevision of Jersey City, LLC
[named by Plaintiffs in the caption as
Comcast Cablevision of Jersey City, Inc.],
Comcast Cablevision of Meadowlands, LLC
[named by Plaintiffs in the caption as
Comcast Cablevision of Meadowlands, Inc.],
Comcast of Hopewell Valley, Inc.,
Comcast of New Jersey, LLC,
Comcast of Chicago, Inc.,
Comcast of Illinois I, Inc.,
Comcast of Illinois III, Inc.,
Comcast of Illinois IV, Inc.,
Comcast of Northern Illinois, Inc.
Comcast of Illinois/Texas, LP
[named by Plaintiffs in the caption as
Comcast of Illinois/Texas, Inc.],

*Comcast Mo Telecommunications Corp.,
Comcast Programming Holdings, Inc.,
Comcast of South Chicago, Inc.*

BEFORE THE JUDICIAL PANEL ON MULTIDISTRICT LITIGATION

In re Comcast Network Management Litig.

MDL Docket No. _____

REVISED SCHEDULE OF ACTIONS

<u>Caption and Named Parties</u>	<u>Case No.</u>	<u>Court</u>	<u>Judge</u>
Caption: <i>Hart v. Comcast of Alameda, Inc. et al.</i>	07-06350	N.D. Cal.	Phyllis J. Hamilton
Named Plaintiff(s): Jon Hart			
Named Defendant(s): Comcast of Alameda, Inc. Comcast of California II, Inc. Comcast of California III, Inc. Comcast of California IX, Inc. Comcast of California V, Inc. Comcast of California VI, Inc. Comcast of California X, Inc. Comcast of California XIII, Inc. Comcast Corporation Comcast of Fresno, Inc. Comcast of Marin I, Inc. Comcast of Marin II, Inc. Comcast of Northern California I, Inc. Comcast of Northern California II, Inc. Comcast of Sacramento I, LLC Comcast of Sacramento II, LLC Comcast of San Leandro, Inc. Comcast of Sierra Valleys, Inc. Does 1-250			

Caption:*Tan v. Comcast Corp.*

08-2735

E.D. Pa.

Legrome D.
Davis**Named Plaintiff(s):**

Sonny Tan

Named Defendant(s):

Comcast Corporation

Caption:*Leigh v. Comcast of California II, Inc., et al.*

08-4601

C.D. Cal.

S. James Otero

Named Plaintiff(s):

Jordan Leigh and Michael Arana

Named Defendant(s):

Comcast of California II, Inc.

Comcast of California III, Inc.

Comcast of California V, Inc.

Comcast of California VI, Inc.

Comcast of California IX, Inc.

Comcast of California X, Inc.

Comcast of California XIII, Inc.

Does 1-150

Comcast Cable Communications Holdings, Inc.

[pursuant to Defendants' pending Motion to Join

Required Parties Pursuant to Federal Rule 19]

Comcast Cable Communications, LLC

[pursuant to Defendants' pending Motion to Join

Required Parties Pursuant to Federal Rule 19]

Comcast Cable Communications Management, LLC

[pursuant to Defendants' pending Motion to Join

Required Parties Pursuant to Federal Rule 19]

Caption:*Lis v. Comcast of Chicago Corp. et al.*

08-3984

N.D. Ill.

James B. Zagel

Named Plaintiff(s):

Roger Lis

Named Defendant(s):

Comcast of Chicago, Inc.

Comcast of Illinois I, Inc.

Comcast of Illinois III, Inc.

Comcast of Illinois IV, Inc.

Comcast of Illinois/Texas, Inc.

Comcast MO Express of Illinois, Inc.

Comcast of Northern Illinois, Inc.

Comcast Sound Communications, Inc.

Comcast of South Chicago, Inc.

Comcastic, Inc.

Does 1-150

Caption:

Libonati v. Comcast Cablevision of Jersey City, Inc., et al. 08-3518 D.N.J. Joseph E. Irenas

Named Plaintiff(s):

Daniel Libonati, Jr.

Named Defendant(s):

Comcast Cablevision of Jersey City, Inc.
Comcast Cablevision of Meadowlands, Inc.
Comcast Cellular Corporation
Comcast of Hopewell Valley, Inc.
Comcast of New Jersey, LLC
ABC Corporation Nos. 1-100

Caption:

Topolski v. Comcast Corp. et al. 08-0852 D. Or. Paul Papak

Named Plaintiff(s):

Robert M. Topolski

Named Defendant(s):

Comcast Corporation
Comcast Cable Communications Holding, Inc.
Comcast Cable Communications, LLC
Comcast Cable Communications Management, LLC

Dated: August 21, 2008

/s/ Seamus C. Duffy

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Comcast of California V, Inc.,
Comcast of California VI, Inc.,
Comcast of California IX, Inc.,
Comcast of California X, Inc.,
Comcast of Alameda, Inc.,*

Comcast of California XIII, Inc.,
Comcast of Fresno, Inc.,
Comcast of Marin I, Inc.,
Comcast of Marin II, Inc.,
Comcast of Northern California I, Inc.,
Comcast of Northern California II, Inc.,
Comcast of Sacramento I, LLC,
Comcast of Sacramento II, LLC,
Comcast of San Leandro, Inc.,
Comcast of Sierra Valleys, Inc.,
Comcast Cablevision of Jersey City, LLC
[named by Plaintiffs in the caption as
Comcast Cablevision of Jersey City, Inc.],
Comcast Cablevision of Meadowlands, LLC
[named by Plaintiffs in the caption as
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Comcast of Hopewell Valley, Inc.,
Comcast of New Jersey, LLC,
Comcast of Chicago, Inc.,
Comcast of Illinois I, Inc.,
Comcast of Illinois III, Inc.,
Comcast of Illinois IV, Inc.,
Comcast of Northern Illinois, Inc.
Comcast of Illinois/Texas, LP
[named by Plaintiffs in the caption as
Comcast of Illinois/Texas, Inc.],
Comcast Mo Telecommunications Corp.,
Comcast Programming Holdings, Inc.,
Comcast of South Chicago, Inc.

Ex A

Exhibit A

FILE BY FAX

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 10 JON HART

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 ALAMEDA COUNTY

NOV 13 2008

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
 COUNTY OF ALAMEDA

10 JON HART, On Behalf of Himself and All
 11 Others Similarly Situated, and On Behalf of the
 12 General Public,

13 Plaintiff

14 vs.

15 COMCAST OF ALAMEDA, INC.; COMCAST
 16 OF CALIFORNIA II, INC.; COMCAST OF
 17 CALIFORNIA III, INC.; COMCAST OF
 18 CALIFORNIA IV, INC.; COMCAST OF
 19 CALIFORNIA V, INC.; COMCAST OF
 20 CALIFORNIA VI, INC.; COMCAST OF
 21 CALIFORNIA VII, INC.; COMCAST
 22 CORPORATION; COMCAST OF FRESNO,
 23 INC.; COMCAST OF MARIN I, INC.;
 24 COMCAST OF MARIN II, INC.; COMCAST
 25 OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA I, INC.;
 26 COMCAST OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA II,
 27 INC.; COMCAST OF SACRAMENTO I, LLC;
 28 COMCAST OF SACRAMENTO II, LLC;
 COMCAST OF SAN LEANDRO, INC.;
 COMCAST OF SIERRA VALLEYS, INC.; and
 DOES 1-250

Defendants.

Case No.

PG 07355993

CLASS ACTION

COMPLAINT FOR:

- (1) BREACH OF CONTRACT;
- (2) BREACH OF THE COVENANT OF GOOD FAITH AND FAIR DEALING;
- (3) BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS CODE §17200 et seq.;
- (4) BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS CODE §17300 et seq. and
- (5) CONSUMER LEGAL REMEDIES ACT

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

COMPLAINT - HART V. COMCAST

COPY

1 Plaintiff Jon Hart ("Plaintiff"), on behalf of himself, those similarly situated, and the
2 general public, based on information and belief and investigation of his counsel, except for
3 information based on personal knowledge, hereby alleges:

4 **NATURE OF ACTION**

5 1. Defendants advertise, market and sell their high speed internet service (the
6 "Service") based on claims of "lightning fast" and "mind-blowing" speeds. Defendants further
7 promise their customers and prospective customers that they will have "unfettered access to all
8 the internet has to offer." Nevertheless, Defendants intentionally and severely impede the use of
9 certain internet applications by their customers, slowing such applications to a mere crawl or
10 stopping them altogether. This class action complaint seeks to end Defendants' practice and
11 seeks recovery of fees paid by customers who paid for services they did not receive.

12 2. Defendants' breach of their promises to provide unfettered access to the internet
13 constitutes a breach of its contract as well as a breach of the implied covenant of good faith and
14 fair dealing. Defendants' marketing and advertising, all of which is based on representations of
15 the speed at which users may download and upload content onto the internet is deceptive, given
16 Defendants' practice of severely limiting the speed of certain internet applications such as peer-
17 to-peer file sharing and lotus notes (the "Blocked Applications"). As such, Defendants'
18 advertising practices violate the Consumers Legal Remedies Act (Civil Code §1750, *et seq.*,
19 hereinafter the "CLRA"), and constitute an unlawful, unfair and fraudulent business practice
20 under Business & Professions Code §17200 and false and misleading advertising under Business
21 & Professions Code §17500.¹

22 3. Defendants impede their customers' access to the Blocked Applications by
23 transmitting unauthorized hidden messages to the computers of customers who utilize such
24 applications. These transmissions severely impair and/or completely block the customers' use
25 of the Blocked Applications by telling the computers to stop communicating via such
26 applications. Thus, Defendants' unauthorized interference with its customers' computers results
27

28 ¹ All statutory references herein are to California statutes, unless otherwise noted.

1 in such customers' loss of use of their computers and the Service. Accordingly, Defendants'
2 practice constitutes unlawful acts in violation of the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act, 18 U.S.C.
3 §1030 (the "CFAA"). Additionally, by impairing use of the Blocked Applications while
4 permitting the unimpaired use of other applications, Defendants unfairly discriminate against
5 certain internet applications, in violation of established Federal Communications Commission
6 ("FCC") policy.

7 4. Accordingly, Plaintiff and the class seek contract damages to compensate them
8 for the impediments to their Service. Plaintiff and the class further seek an order enjoining
9 Defendants' acts of unfair competition and false and misleading advertising and awarding
10 restitution to the individual victims of Defendants' unfair and deceptive practices pursuant to
11 Business & Professions Code §§17203 and 17535. In addition, Plaintiff and the class of
12 similarly situated California individuals on whose behalf Plaintiff brings this action seek an
13 injunction and actual and punitive damages pursuant to the CLRA.

14 PARTIES

15 5. Plaintiff Jon Hart is a citizen of the State of California. Plaintiff is a "person"
16 within the meaning of Business & Professions Code §17204, and brings this action on behalf of
17 himself, those similarly situated and the general public. Plaintiff is a purchaser of the Service
18 and has experienced severe limitations on the speed of the Service when he utilizes Blocked
19 Applications.

20 6. Defendant Comcast of Alameda, Inc. is a California corporation and is a person
21 within the meaning of Business & Professions Code §17201. Comcast of Alameda, Inc.
22 distributes, markets and/or sells the Service for use in California.

23 7. Defendant Comcast of California II, Inc. is a California corporation and is a
24 person within the meaning of Business & Professions Code §17201. Comcast of California II,
25 Inc. distributes, markets and/or sells the Service for use in California.

1 8. Defendant Comcast of California III, Inc. is a California corporation and is a
2 person within the meaning of Business & Professions Code §17201. Comcast of California III,
3 Inc. distributes, markets and/or sells the Service for use in California.

4 9. Defendant Comcast of California IX, Inc. is a California corporation and is a
5 person within the meaning of Business & Professions Code §17201. Comcast of California IX,
6 Inc. distributes, markets and/or sells the Service for use in California.

7 10. Defendant Comcast of California V, Inc. is a California corporation and is a
8 person within the meaning of Business & Professions Code §17201. Comcast of California V,
9 Inc. distributes, markets and/or sells the Service for use in California.

10 11. Defendant Comcast of California VI, Inc. is a California corporation and is a
11 person within the meaning of Business & Professions Code §17201. Comcast of California VI,
12 Inc. distributes, markets and/or sells the Service for use in California.

13 12. Defendant Comcast of California X, Inc. is a California corporation and is a
14 person within the meaning of Business & Professions Code §17201. Comcast of California X,
15 Inc. distributes, markets and/or sells the Service for use in California.

16 13. Defendant Comcast of California XIII, Inc. is a California corporation and is a
17 person within the meaning of Business & Professions Code §17201. Comcast of California XIII,
18 Inc. distributes, markets and/or sells the Service for use in California.

19 14. Defendant Comcast Corporation is a Pennsylvania corporation and is a person
20 within the meaning of Business & Professions Code §17201. Comcast Corporation distributes,
21 markets and/or sells the Service for use in California.

22 15. Defendant Comcast of Fresno, Inc. is a California corporation and is a person
23 within the meaning of Business & Professions Code §17201. Comcast of Fresno, Inc.
24 distributes, markets and/or sells the Service for use in California.

25 16. Defendant Comcast of Marin I, Inc. is a California corporation and is a person
26 within the meaning of Business & Professions Code §17201. Comcast of Marin I, Inc.
27 distributes, markets and/or sells the Service for use in California.
28

1 17. Defendant Comcast of Marin II, Inc. is a California corporation and is a person
2 within the meaning of Business & Professions Code §17201. Comcast of Marin II, Inc.
3 distributes, markets and/or sells the Service for use in California.

4 18. Defendant Comcast of Northern California I, Inc. is a California corporation and
5 is a person within the meaning of Business & Professions Code §17201. Comcast of Northern
6 California I, Inc. distributes, markets and/or sells the Service for use in California.

7 19. Defendant Comcast of Northern California II, Inc. is a California corporation and
8 is a person within the meaning of Business & Professions Code §17201. Comcast of Northern
9 California II, Inc. distributes, markets and/or sells the Service for use in California.

10 20. Defendant Comcast of Sacramento I, LLC is a California corporation and is a
11 person within the meaning of Business & Professions Code §17201. Comcast of Sacramento I,
12 LLC distributes, markets and/or sells the Service for use in California.

13 21. Defendant Comcast of Sacramento II, LLC is a California corporation and is a
14 person within the meaning of Business & Professions Code §17201. Comcast of Sacramento II,
15 LLC distributes, markets and/or sells the Service for use in California.

16 22. Defendant Comcast of San Leandro, Inc. is a California corporation and is a
17 person within the meaning of Business & Professions Code §17201. Comcast of San Leandro,
18 Inc. distributes, markets and/or sells the Service for use in California.

19 23. Defendant Comcast of Sierra Valleys, Inc. is a California corporation and is a
20 person within the meaning of Business & Professions Code §17201. Comcast of Sierra Valleys,
21 Inc. distributes, markets and/or sells the Service for use in California.

22 24. Defendant Does 1 through 250 are persons or entities whose true names and
23 capacities are presently unknown to Plaintiff, and who therefore are sued by such fictitious
24 names. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that each of the fictitiously
25 named defendants perpetrated some or all of the wrongful acts alleged herein and are responsible
26 in some manner for the matters alleged herein. Plaintiff will amend this complaint to state the
27 true names and capacities of such fictitiously named defendants when ascertained.
28

1 25. The term "Defendants," as used herein, is defined to mean the Defendants named
2 in paragraphs 6-23, as well as all Defendant DOES 1-250.

3 26. At all times herein mentioned, each defendant was the agent, servant, employee,
4 co-conspirator and/or joint venturer of each of the other defendants. In doing the things alleged
5 in the causes of action stated herein, each and every defendant was acting within the course and
6 scope of this agency, employment, conspiracy, and/or joint venture, and was acting with the
7 consent, permission and authorization of each of the other defendants. All actions of each
8 defendant, as alleged in the causes of action stated herein, were ratified, approved and/or
9 authorized by every other defendant with full knowledge of such acts. Defendants are thus
10 jointly and severally liable for such actions.

11 JURISDICTION AND VENUE

12 27. The Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to Business and Professions
13 Code §17203, which allows enforcement in any court of competent jurisdiction. The California
14 Superior Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to California Constitution Article VI,
15 §10, which grants the Superior Court "original jurisdiction in all cases except those given by
16 statute to other trial courts." The statutes under which this action is brought do not grant
17 jurisdiction to any other trial court.

18 28. This Court has jurisdiction over Defendants because each is a corporation or
19 partnership that has sufficient minimum contacts in California, is a citizen of California, or
20 otherwise intentionally avails itself of the California market through its marketing and sales of
21 the Service in the State of California and/or by having such other contacts with California so as
22 to render the exercise of jurisdiction over it by the California courts consistent with traditional
23 notions of fair play and substantial justice.

24 29. Venue is proper in the Alameda Superior Court pursuant to California Code of
25 Civil Procedure Code ("CCP") §§395 and 395.5, Business & Professions Code §17204 and Civil
26 Code §1780(c) because Defendants do business in this county, at least part of the liability arose
27
28

1 in this county, and a substantial part of the events and conduct giving rise to the violations of law
2 asserted herein occurred in this county.

3 CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

4 30. Plaintiff brings this suit as a class action pursuant to CCP §382 and Civil Code
5 §1781, on behalf of himself and the class defined as follows:

6 all persons in California who purchased the Service between
7 November 13, 2003 and the present and used or attempted to use
8 peer-to-peer or online file sharing applications and/or lotus notes.
9 Specifically excluded from this Class are Defendants; the officers,
10 directors or employees of Defendants; any entity in which
11 Defendants have a controlling interest; and any affiliate, legal
12 representative, heir or assign of Defendants. Also excluded are any
13 federal, state or local governmental entities, any judicial officer
14 presiding over this action and the members of his/her immediate
15 family and judicial staff, and any juror assigned to this action.

16 (the "Class").

17 31. The Class is sufficiently numerous as it includes hundreds or thousands of
18 persons who have purchased the Service throughout California. Thus, joinder of such persons in
19 a single action or bringing all members of the Class before the Court is impracticable. The
20 disposition of the Class members' claims in this class action will substantially benefit both the
21 parties and the Court.

22 32. There is a well-defined community of interest in the questions of law and fact
23 involved in this action and affecting the parties. These common questions of law and fact
24 substantially predominate over any questions that may affect only individual Class members.
25 Among these common questions of law and fact are:

26 (a) whether Defendants advertise and market the Service by promoting the
27 speed at which its customers may download and upload data from the internet;

28 (b) whether Defendants promise that customers of the Service will be
provided with unfettered access to the internet;

(c) whether Defendants block the Blocked Applications;

(d) whether Defendants impede the Blocked Applications;

1 (e) whether Defendants' blockage or impediment of the Blocked Applications
2 constitutes a breach of the contract;

3 (f) whether there is an enforceable written contract between Defendants and
4 the Class;

5 (g) whether Defendants' blockage or impediment of the Blocked Applications
6 results in aggregate loss by the Class in excess of \$5000;

7 (h) whether Defendants' blockage or impediment of the Blocked Applications
8 constitutes a violation of the CFAA;

9 (i) whether Defendants' blockage or impediment of the Blocked Applications
10 while permitting unfettered use of other applications constitutes a violation of Federal
11 Communications Commission ("FCC") Policy Statement, FCC 05151;

12 (j) whether Defendants' marketing and advertising is likely to deceive the
13 Class; and

14 (h) whether members are entitled to compensatory, injunctive and other
15 equitable relief.

16 33. Plaintiff asserts claims that are typical of the claims of the entire Class. Plaintiff
17 and all Class members have been subjected to the same wrongful conduct because they have
18 purchased the Service, which does not perform in the manner that Defendants represent.
19 Plaintiff and the Class have thus all overpaid for the Service.

20 34. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the other
21 Class members and has no interests antagonistic to those of other Class members. Plaintiff is
22 committed to the vigorous prosecution of this action and has retained counsel experienced in
23 litigation of this nature to represent him. Plaintiff anticipates no difficulty in the management of
24 this litigation as a class action.

25 35. Proceeding as a class action provides substantial benefits to both the parties and
26 the Court because this is the most efficient method for the fair and efficient adjudication of the
27 controversy. Class members have suffered and will suffer irreparable harm and damages as a
28

1 result of Defendants' wrongful conduct. Because of the nature of the individual Class members'
 2 claims, few, if any, could or would otherwise afford to seek legal redress against Defendants for
 3 the wrongs complained of herein, and a representative class action is therefore appropriate, the
 4 superior method of proceeding, and essential to the interests of justice insofar as the resolution of
 5 Class members' claims is concerned. Absent a representative class action, Class members would
 6 continue to suffer losses for which they would have no remedy, and Defendants would unjustly
 7 retain the proceeds of their ill-gotten gains. Even if separate actions could be brought by
 8 individual members of the Class, the resulting multiplicity of lawsuits would cause undue
 9 hardship and expense for the Court and the litigants, as well as create a risk of inconsistent
 10 rulings which might be dispositive of the interests of the other Class members who are not
 11 parties to the adjudications and/or may substantially impede their ability to protect their interests.

12 BACKGROUND FACTS

13 36. Defendants market and/or sell the Service. The Service is designed to provide
 14 Defendants' customers with high-speed access to the internet. Accordingly, Defendants refer to,
 15 market and sell the Service under the name "High Speed Internet."

16 37. The speed at which a user is able to access the internet is one of the most
 17 important aspects of internet service. Internet access speed is particularly important for
 18 individuals who download and/or upload large files and is thus particularly material to Plaintiff
 19 and members of the Class.

20 38. Users of the Blocked Applications typically download and/or upload large files,
 21 so internet access speed is particularly important to such users.

22 39. Plaintiff and the Class are users of Blocked Applications.

23 40. Defendants' advertising and marketing of the Service revolves around claims
 24 regarding the speed of the Service. For example, Defendants make the following representations
 25 concerning the Service in their advertising:

- 26 * Get on the fast track...fast. With Comcast High-Speed Internet, surf the
- 27 web at lightning speed;

- 1 * Stop crawling the web and start burning rubber with scorching speeds.
- 2 * Stop crawling the web and start burning rubber with our Performance (6
- 3 Mbps) service! And now with PowerBoost, our fast connection gets even
- 4 faster.
- 5 * Zoom around the web at mind-blowing speeds.
- 6 * Comcast High-Speed Internet delivers everything you need to get the most
- 7 from your Internet experience. Download at crazy-fast speeds.
- 8 * Our customers enjoy unfettered access to all the content, services, and
- 9 applications that the internet has to offer.
- 10 * Way faster than DSL ... up to 4 times faster than 1.5 Mbps DSL and up to
- 11 twice as fast as 3.0 Mbps DSL.

12 41. Plaintiff upgraded his internet service to Defendants' High-Speed Internet
13 Performance Plus in September 2007 in order to gain faster uploads and downloads to and from
14 the internet. A major reason for the upgrade, was to enable Plaintiff to utilize the Blocked
15 Applications, which require high speed internet access.

16 42. Defendants have numerous different terms of service and/or use posted on their
17 website. In addition, at the time a potential subscriber attempts to purchase the service on
18 Defendants' website, a scroll window opens with the Comcast High-Speed Internet Subscriber
19 Agreement (the "Agreement"). Although only 10-15 lines of text are visible at one time in the
20 scroll box, if the Agreement is cut and pasted into a word processor, it is 22 pages of single-
21 spaced text. Given these different documents referencing the terms of use of the Service, it is not
22 easy to determine what, if any contract applies to the Service. However, all of the different
23 terms of service promise that Defendants will provide the Service. Many of the terms of service
24 explicitly reference the internet access speeds. For example, the Terms and Conditions state that
25 "Comcast speed tiers range from 4.0 to 16.0 Mbps download speed (maximum upload speed
26 from 384Kbps to 786Kbps respectively)." Significantly, none of the terms of service state that
27
28

1 Comcast can or will impede, limit, discontinue, block or otherwise impair or treat differently the
2 Blocked Applications.

3 43. Plaintiff and Class members have performed their obligations under the terms of
4 their agreements with Defendants by paying their monthly charges.

5 44. Nevertheless, Defendants severely impede and/or block the Blocked Applications
6 used by Plaintiff and the Class. As a result of Defendants' impairment, Plaintiff and the Class
7 experience internet upload and download speeds for the Blocked Applications that are
8 exponentially slower than the speeds advertised by Defendants and/or experience complete
9 blockage of their file sharing applications.

10 45. Defendants actively and intentionally slow and/or block the Blocked Applications
11 by sending hidden messages to computers that are running file sharing applications. These
12 hidden messages appear to the computer as coming from the other computers with which it is
13 sharing files, telling it to stop communicating. The result is that file sharing applications are
14 completely blocked or severely impeded.

15 46. Plaintiff and the Class did not authorize Defendants to send them hidden
16 messages in order to block and/or impair their use of the Blocked Applications.

17 47. Plaintiff and the Class have suffered damage as a result of Defendants'
18 transmission of unauthorized messages. Plaintiff and the Class have suffered a loss of use of
19 their computers and the Service as a result of Defendants' unauthorized transmissions. The loss
20 to Plaintiff and the Class exceeds \$5,000.

21 48. On September 23, 2005, the FCC issued a Policy Statement, FCC 05-155, that set
22 out its policy that internet network services should be operated in a neutral manner. The FCC's
23 policy of network neutrality furthers a number of principles including that:

- 24 * "consumers are entitled to access the lawful Internet content of their
25 choice;
- 26 * "consumers are entitled to run applications and use services of their
27 choice, subject to the needs of law enforcement.

28

1 49. Defendants' policy of discriminating against use of the Blocked Applications
2 violates FCC Policy Statement, FCC 05-155.

3 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

4 **(Breach of Contract)**

5 50. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates herein by reference paragraphs 1 through 49
6 of this Complaint.

7 51. Plaintiff and the Class entered into a written or implied contract with Defendants
8 to pay monthly fees in order to obtain the Service.

9 52. Plaintiff and members of the Class performed their obligations under the contract
10 by paying their monthly fees. Nevertheless, Defendants unjustifiably breached the contract by
11 restricting Plaintiff's and the Class' access to, and use of, the Service.

12 53. Plaintiff and members of the Class were damaged by Defendants' breach of the
13 contract in that they did not receive the Service for which they paid, and are therefore entitled to
14 damages according to proof at trial.

15 Wherefore, Plaintiff prays judgment against Defendants, as set forth hereafter.

16 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

17 **(Breach of Implied Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing)**

18 54. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates herein by reference paragraphs 1 through 53
19 of this Complaint.

20 55. In exchange for payment of a monthly fee by Plaintiff and the Class, Defendants
21 agreed to provide the Service to Plaintiff and the Class. Defendants did not inform Plaintiff and
22 the Class that it could or would limit their service by impeding and/or blocking the Blocked
23 Applications. In fact, Defendants told Plaintiff and the Class that they would "enjoy unfettered
24 access to all the content, services, and applications that the internet has to offer."

25 56. Plaintiff and members of the Class purchased the Service with the reasonable
26 expectation that they would have full access to the Service, including when using the Blocked
27 Applications.
28

1 57. In addition, Plaintiff and members of the Class purchased the Service with the
2 reasonable expectation that Defendants would deal with them honestly, fairly, equitably, in good
3 faith and in full conformity with the fundamental and implied terms of the contract. Defendants
4 brought about and intended this expectation through the language used in its terms of use and in
5 the Agreement, through their advertising, and through the express representations of their
6 employees, agents and representatives.

7 58. In breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, Defendants have blocked
8 and/or impeded use of the Service by Plaintiff and the Class by impairing use of the Blocked
9 Applications. Defendants have thus unreasonably denied Plaintiff and Class members the
10 benefit of their bargain.

11 59. Defendants have materially and fundamentally breached the duty of good faith
12 and fair dealing owed to Plaintiff and members of the Class in at least the following respects:

13 a. Unreasonably, secretly, and in bad faith scheming to impede use of the
14 Blocked Applications;

15 b. Unreasonably and in bad faith failing to clearly and definitely notify
16 Plaintiff and members of the Class of the fact that Plaintiff and members of the Class would be
17 unable to use the Blocked Applications;

18 c. Unreasonably and in bad faith continuing to misrepresent to Plaintiff and
19 members of the Class that they would enjoy unfettered access to the internet, when in fact
20 Defendants were impeding their access to the internet; and

21 d. Unreasonably and in bad faith putting the interest of Defendants ahead of
22 Plaintiff and the Class members.

23 60. Defendants' conduct represents a failure and/or refusal to discharge their
24 contractual responsibilities, prompted by a conscious and deliberate act, which unfairly frustrates
25 the agreed common purposes and disappoints the reasonable expectations of Plaintiff and
26 members of the Class and thereby deprives Plaintiff and members of the Class of the benefits of
27 the agreed-upon terms in the Agreement.
28

1 61. Plaintiff and members of the Class performed their obligations under the written
2 or implied contract by paying their monthly fees.

3 62. Plaintiff and members of the Class were damaged by Defendants' breach of the
4 covenant of good faith and fair dealing in that they did not receive the benefits of the Service for
5 which they paid, and are therefore entitled to damages according to proof at trial.

6 Wherefore, Plaintiff prays judgment against Defendants, as set forth hereafter.

7 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

8 **(Violations of the Consumer Legal Remedies Act -- Injunctive Relief Only)**

9 63. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates herein by reference paragraphs 1 through 62
10 of this Complaint.

11 64. The acts and practices of Defendants as described above were intended to deceive
12 Plaintiff and the Class members as described herein and has resulted and will result in damages
13 to Plaintiff and the Class members. These actions violated and continue to violate the CLRA in
14 at least the following respects:

15 a. In violation of Section 1770(a)(5) of the CLRA, Defendants' acts and
16 practices constitute representations that the Service has characteristics, uses and/or benefits
17 which it does not;

18 b. In violation of Section 1770(a)(7) of the CLRA, Defendants' acts and
19 practices constitute representations that the Service is of a particular quality which it is not; and

20 c. In violation of Section 1770(a)(9) of the Act, Defendants' acts and
21 practices constitute the advertisement of the goods in question without the intent to sell them as
22 advertised.

23 65. By reason of the foregoing, Plaintiff and the Class members have been irreparably
24 harmed.

25 66. By committing the acts alleged above, violated the CLRA.

26 67. In compliance with the provisions of California Civil Code §1782, in conjunction
27 with the filing of this action, while the Complaint is an appropriate notice of violation, Plaintiff
28

1 will notify Defendants in writing of the particular violations of §1770 of the Act and demand
2 Defendants rectify the actions described above by refunding the purchase price and give notice
3 to all affected consumers of their intent to do so. Plaintiff will send this notice by certified mail,
4 return receipt requested, to Defendants' principal places of business.

5 68. If Defendants fail, within thirty days after receipt of the §1782 notice, to
6 adequately respond to Plaintiff's demand to rectify the wrongful conduct described above on
7 behalf of all Class members, Plaintiff will amend the Complaint to seek actual and punitive
8 damages for violations of the CLRA.

9 69. Plaintiff and Class members are entitled, pursuant to California Civil Code
10 §1780(a)(2), to an order: (1) enjoining the above-described wrongful acts and practices; (2)
11 requiring payment of damages to Plaintiff and the Class; and (3) requiring the payment of
12 restitution to Plaintiff and the Class. In addition, Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to the
13 payment of costs and attorneys' fees and any other relief deemed appropriate and proper by the
14 Court under California Civil Code §1780(d).

15 Wherefore, Plaintiff prays judgment against Defendants, as set forth hereafter.

16 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

17 **(Violations of Business & Professions Code §17200 *et seq.*
18 Based On Fraudulent Acts And Practices)**

19 70. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates herein by reference paragraphs 1 through 69
20 of this Complaint.

21 71. Under Business & Professions Code §17200, any business act or practice that is
22 likely to deceive members of the public constitutes a fraudulent business act or practice.

23 72. Defendants have engaged and continue to engage in conduct that is likely to
24 deceive Plaintiff and members of the Class, all of whom are members of the general public. This
25 conduct includes, but is not limited to, promoting and advertising the fast speeds that apply to the
26 Service without limitation, when, in fact, Defendants severely limit the speed of the Service for
27 certain applications. It further includes Defendants' misrepresentations that its customers will
28 enjoy "unfettered access" to all internet applications, when, in fact, Defendants not only fetter

1 certain applications, but completely block them. Further, Defendants deceive consumers into
2 purchasing the Service in the mistaken belief that they will be able to utilize the Service for file
3 sharing applications, while actively limiting and/or blocking such applications.

4 73. The speed at which a user is able to access the internet is an important and
5 material factor to consumers of high speed internet services and is especially important and
6 material to users of Blocked Applications including Plaintiff and the Class.

7 74. By committing the acts alleged above, Defendants have engaged in fraudulent
8 business acts and practices, which constitute unfair competition within the meaning of Business
9 & Professions Code §17200.

10 75. Plaintiff and the Class have all paid money for the Service. However, Plaintiff
11 and the Class did not obtain the full value of the advertised Service due to Defendants'
12 undisclosed obstruction of certain file sharing applications. Accordingly, Plaintiff and the Class
13 have suffered injury in fact and lost money or property as a result of Defendants' acts of false
14 advertising.

15 76. An action for injunctive relief and restitution is specifically authorized under
16 Business & Professions Code §17203.

17 Wherefore, Plaintiff prays judgment against Defendants, as set forth hereafter.

18 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

19 **(Violations of Business & Professions Code §17500 *et seq.*)**

20 77. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference as if specifically set forth herein
21 Paragraphs 1 through 76 inclusive.

22 78. Business & Professions Code §17500 provides that it is unlawful for any
23 corporation to knowingly make, by means of any advertising device or otherwise, any untrue or
24 misleading statement with the intent to sell a product or service, or to induce the public to
25 purchase a product or service. Any statement in advertising that is likely to deceive members of
26 the public constitutes false and misleading advertising under Business & Professions Code
27 §17500.

79. Defendants have disseminated, and continues to disseminate advertising, that they know or should reasonably know is false and misleading. This conduct includes, but is not limited to, promoting and advertising the fast speeds that apply to the Service without limitation, when, in fact, Defendants severely limit the speed of the Service for certain applications. It further includes Defendants' misrepresentations that their customers will enjoy "unfettered access" to all internet applications, when, in fact, Defendants not only fetter certain applications, but completely block them. Defendants know or reasonably should know that this advertising is false and misleading as set forth in detail in the preceding paragraphs.

80. By committing the acts alleged above, Defendants have knowingly disseminated untrue and/or misleading statements in an advertising or other device in order to sell or induce members of the public to purchase the Service, in violation of Business & Professions Code §17500.

81. Plaintiff and the Class have all paid money for the Service. However, Plaintiff and the Class did not obtain the full value of the advertised Service due to Defendants' undisclosed obstruction of the Blocked Applications. Accordingly, Plaintiff and the Class have suffered injury in fact and lost money or property as a result of Defendants' acts of false advertising.

82. An action for injunctive relief and restitution is specifically authorized for violations of Business & Professions Code §17500 *et seq.* under Business & Professions Code §17535. Business & Professions Code §17534.5 provides that "the remedies or penalties provided by this chapter are cumulative to each other and to the remedies or penalties available under all other laws of this state."

Wherefore, Plaintiff prays judgment against Defendants, as set forth hereafter.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

**(Violations of Business & Professions Code §17200 *et seq.*
Based on Commission of Unlawful Acts)**

83. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference as if specifically set forth herein Paragraphs 1 through 82 inclusive.

1 84. The violation of any law constitutes an unlawful business practice under Business
2 & Professions Code §17200.

3 85. As detailed more fully in the preceding paragraphs, the acts and practices alleged
4 herein were intended to or did result in the sale of the Service in violation of the CLRA, Civil
5 Code Section 1750, *et seq.*, and specifically Section 1770(a)(5), Section 1770(a)(7), and Section
6 1770(a)(9).

7 86. As detailed more fully above, Defendants have committed violations of Business
8 & Professions Code §17500 *et seq.* by knowingly disseminating and continuing to disseminate
9 false and misleading advertisements regarding the Service.

10 87. By violating the CLRA and Business & Professions Code §17500, Defendants
11 have engaged in unlawful business acts and practices which constitute unfair competition within
12 the meaning of Business & Professions Code §17200.

13 88. Under the CFAA, it is unlawful to knowingly and without authorization cause the
14 transmission of a program, information, code or command to a computer used for interstate
15 commerce or communication, where such transmission causes damage, and the aggregate
16 resulting loss is at least \$5,000 in value. 18 U.S.C. §1030(a)(5). By sending unauthorized secret
17 messages to the computers of Plaintiff and the Class in order to block and/or impede their use of
18 the Blocked Applications, Defendants have caused Plaintiff and the Class to suffer damage and
19 loss as set forth above, in an aggregate amount in excess of \$5,000. Accordingly, Defendants
20 have violated the CFAA.

21 89. By violating the CFAA, Defendants have engaged in unlawful business acts and
22 practices which constitute unfair competition within the meaning of Business & Professions
23 Code §17200.

24 90. As detailed above, Defendants' practice of discriminating against use of the
25 Blocked Applications violates FCC Policy Statement, FCC 05-151. By violating the FCC
26 policy, Defendants have engaged in unlawful business acts and practices which constitute unfair
27 competition within the meaning of Business & Professions Code §17200.

28

1 91. Plaintiff and the Class have all paid money for the Service. However, Plaintiff
2 and the Class did not obtain the full value of the advertised Service due to Defendants'
3 undisclosed obstruction of certain file sharing applications. Accordingly, Plaintiff and the Class
4 have suffered injury in fact and lost money or property as a result of Defendants' acts of false
5 advertising.

6 92. An action for injunctive relief and restitution is specifically authorized under
7 Business & Professions Code §17203.

8 Wherefore, Plaintiff prays judgment against Defendants, as set forth hereafter.

9 **SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

10 **(Violations of Business & Professions Code §17200 *et seq.***
11 **Based on Unfair Acts and Practices)**

12 93. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference as if specifically set forth herein
13 Paragraphs 1 through 92 inclusive.

14 94. Under Business & Professions Code §17200, any business act or practice that is
15 unethical, oppressive, unscrupulous and/or substantially injurious to consumers, or that violates a
16 legislatively declared policy, constitutes an unfair business act or practice.

17 95. Defendants have engaged, and continues to engage, in conduct which is immoral,
18 unethical, oppressive, unscrupulous and/or substantially injurious to consumers. This conduct
19 includes, but is not limited to misrepresenting that its customers enjoy unfettered access to all
20 internet applications while at the same time severely limiting access to certain applications by
21 sending hidden messages to its customers computers. Defendants deceive consumers into
22 purchasing the Service in the mistaken belief that they will be able to utilize the Service for use
23 of the Blocked Applications, while actively limiting and/or blocking such applications.
24 Defendants' scheme was and is immoral, unethical, oppressive, unscrupulous and/or
25 substantially injurious to consumers. The gravity of harm caused by Defendants' conduct as
26 described herein far outweighs the utility, if any, of such conduct.

27 96. Defendants have engaged, and continue to engage, in conduct which violates the
28 legislatively declared policy of the CLRA against misrepresenting the characteristics, uses,

1 benefits, and quality of goods and services for sale. In addition, Defendants have engaged, and
2 continue to engage in conduct which violates the policies behind the CFAA and FCC Policy 05-
3 151.

4 97. By committing the acts alleged above, Defendants have engaged in unfair
5 business acts and practices which constitute unfair competition within the meaning of Business
6 & Professions Code §17200.

7 98. Plaintiff and the Class have all paid money for the Service. However, Plaintiff
8 and the Class did not obtain the full value of the advertised Service due to Defendants'
9 undisclosed obstruction of certain file sharing applications. Accordingly, Plaintiff and the Class
10 have suffered injury in fact and lost money or property as a result of Defendants' acts of false
11 advertising.

12 99. An action for injunctive relief and restitution is specifically authorized under
13 Business & Professions Code §17203.

14 Wherefore, Plaintiff prays judgment against Defendants, as set forth hereafter.

15 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

16 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for judgment and relief against Defendants as follows:

17 A. That the Court declare this a class action;

18 B. That the Court preliminarily and permanently enjoin Defendants from conducting
19 their businesses through the unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business acts or practices, untrue and
20 misleading advertising and other violations of law described in this Complaint;

21 C. That the Court order Defendants to conduct a corrective advertising and
22 information campaign advising consumers that the Service does not have the characteristics,
23 uses, benefits, and quality Defendants have claimed;

24 D. That the Court order Defendants to implement whatever measures are necessary
25 to remedy the unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business acts or practices, untrue and misleading
26 advertising and other violations of law described in this Complaint;

1 E. That the Court order Defendants to notify each and every member of the Class of
2 the pendency of the claims in this action in order to give such individuals and businesses an
3 opportunity to obtain restitution from Defendants;

4 F. That the Court order Defendants to pay restitution to restore to all affected
5 persons all funds acquired by means of any act or practice declared by this Court to be an
6 unlawful, unfair or a fraudulent business act or practice, untrue or misleading advertising or a
7 violation of the CLRA, CFAA and/or FCC Policy 05-151, plus pre-judgment and post-judgment
8 interest thereon;

9 G. That the Court order Defendants to disgorge all monies wrongfully obtained and
10 all revenues and profits derived by Defendants as a result of their acts or practices as alleged in
11 this Complaint;

12 H. As to the First and Second Causes of Action, that the Court award damages
13 calculated as purchase price of the Products here at issue, plus any out-of-pocket costs associated
14 with the replacement of such Products, plus pre-judgment and post-judgment interest thereon;

15 I. As to the Second Cause of Action, that the Court impose statutory, punitive
16 and/or exemplary damages for Defendants' acts constituting oppression, fraud or malice in an
17 amount sufficient to punish and deter others from similar wrongdoing;

18 J. That the Court grant Plaintiff his reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit
19 pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure §1021.5, Civil Code § 1780(d), the common fund doctrine
20 and/or any other applicable legal theory; and

21 K. That the Court grant such other and further relief as may be just and proper.

22 ///

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28

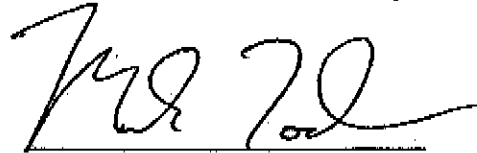
JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff demands a trial by jury on all causes of action so triable.

DATED: November 13, 2007

Respectfully submitted,

LEXINGTON LAW GROUP, LLP

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mark N. Todzo', is written over a horizontal line.

Mark N. Todzo, Esq.
Attorneys for Plaintiff
JON HART

Exhibit B

JS 44 (Rev. 11/04)

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE REVERSE OF THE FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

Sonny Tan

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff San Francisco, CA
(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

(c) Attorney's (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

Jonathan Wheeler, Esquire; Law Offices of Jonathan Wheeler, P.C., 1617
JFK Blvd, #1270, Philadelphia, PA 19103; 215-568-2900

DEFENDANTS

Comcast Corporation

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant Philadelphia, PA
(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE
LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys (If Known)

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- ☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff ☒ 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
- ☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant ☐ 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

- | | PTF | DEF | | PTF | DEF |
|---|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Citizen of This State | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | Incorporated or Principal Place of Business in This State | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Citizen of Another State | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Incorporated and Principal Place of Business in Another State | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | Foreign Nation | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 |

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

CONTRACT	TORTS	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES
<input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act <input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument <input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act <input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excl. Veterans) <input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veterans's Benefits <input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders' Suits <input type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract <input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 196 Franchise	PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane <input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel & Slander <input type="checkbox"/> 330 Federal Employers' Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 362 Personal Injury - Med. Malpractice <input type="checkbox"/> 363 Personal Injury - Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability PERSONAL PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> 370 Other Fraud <input type="checkbox"/> 371 Truth in Lending <input type="checkbox"/> 380 Other Personal Property Damage <input type="checkbox"/> 385 Property Damage Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 610 Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> 620 Other Food & Drug <input type="checkbox"/> 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 <input type="checkbox"/> 630 Liquor Laws <input type="checkbox"/> 640 R.R. & Truck <input type="checkbox"/> 650 Airline Regs. <input type="checkbox"/> 660 Occupational Safety/Health <input type="checkbox"/> 690 Other LABOR <input type="checkbox"/> 710 Fair Labor Standards Act <input type="checkbox"/> 720 Labor/Mgmt. Relations <input type="checkbox"/> 730 Labor/Mgmt. Reporting & Disclosure Act <input type="checkbox"/> 740 Railway Labor Act <input type="checkbox"/> 790 Other Labor Litigation <input type="checkbox"/> 791 Empl. Ret. Inc. Security Act	<input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 <input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 PROTECTOR RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 820 Copyrights <input type="checkbox"/> 830 Patent <input type="checkbox"/> 840 Trademark SOCIAL SECURITY <input type="checkbox"/> 861 HIA (1395ff) <input type="checkbox"/> 862 Black Lung (923) <input type="checkbox"/> 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) <input type="checkbox"/> 864 SSID Title XVI <input type="checkbox"/> 865 RSI (405(g)) FEDERAL TAX SUITS <input type="checkbox"/> 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) <input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609	<input type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reapportionment <input type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust <input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks and Banking <input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation <input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influence and Corrupt Organizations <input type="checkbox"/> 480 Consumer Credit <input type="checkbox"/> 490 Cable/Sat TV <input type="checkbox"/> 810 Selective Service <input type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange <input type="checkbox"/> 875 Customer Challenge 12 USC 3410 <input type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions <input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts <input type="checkbox"/> 892 Economic Stabilization Act <input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters <input type="checkbox"/> 894 Energy Allocation Act <input type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Information Act <input type="checkbox"/> 900 Appeal of Fee Determination Under Equal Access to Justice <input type="checkbox"/> 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes
REAL PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> 210 Land Condemnation <input type="checkbox"/> 220 Foreclosure <input type="checkbox"/> 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment <input type="checkbox"/> 240 Torts to Land <input type="checkbox"/> 245 Tort Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 290 All Other Real Property	CIVIL RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 441 Voting <input type="checkbox"/> 442 Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 443 Housing/Accommodations <input type="checkbox"/> 444 Welfare <input type="checkbox"/> 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other <input type="checkbox"/> 440 Other Civil Rights	PRISONER PETITIONS <input type="checkbox"/> 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence Habeas Corpus: <input type="checkbox"/> 530 General <input type="checkbox"/> 535 Death Penalty <input type="checkbox"/> 540 Mandamus & Other <input type="checkbox"/> 550 Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 555 Prison Condition		

V. ORIGIN

(Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- ☒ 1 Original Proceeding ☐ 2 Removed from State Court ☐ 3 Remanded from Appellate Court ☐ 4 Reinstated or Reopened ☐ 5 Transferred from another district (specify) ☐ 6 Multidistrict Litigation ☐ 7 Appeal to District Judge from Magistrate Judgment

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):
18 U.S.C. § 1030

Brief description of cause:

Intentional interference with subscribers' internet connection & Violation of Computer Fraud and Abuse Act.

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

☒ CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER F.R.C.P. 23

DEMAND \$

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:

JURY DEMAND: ☒ Yes ☐ No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions):

RJDE

DOCKET NUMBER

DATE

06/12/2008

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT #

AMOUNT

APPLYING IFP

JUDGE

MAG. JUDGE

FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA — DESIGNATION FORM to be used by counsel to indicate the category of the case for the purpose of assignment to appropriate calendar.

Address of Plaintiff: 15 Saint Francis Square, Daly City, CA 94015

Address of Defendant: Once Comcast Center, Philadelphia, PA 19103

Place of Accident, Incident or Transaction: Pennsylvania

(Use Reverse Side For Additional Space)

Does this civil action involve a nongovernmental corporate party with any parent corporation and any publicly held corporation owning 10% or more of its stock?

Yes ☐ No ☒

Does this case involve multidistrict litigation possibilities?

Yes ☒ No ☐

RELATED CASE, IF ANY:

Case Number: _____ Judge _____ Date Terminated: _____

Civil cases are deemed related when yes is answered to any of the following questions:

1. Is this case related to property included in an earlier numbered suit pending or within one year previously terminated action in this court?

Yes ☐ No ☒

2. Does this case involve the same issue of fact or grow out of the same transaction as a prior suit pending or within one year previously terminated action in this court?

Yes ☐ No ☒

3. Does this case involve the validity or infringement of a patent already in suit or any earlier numbered case pending or within one year previously terminated action in this court?

Yes ☐ No ☒

CIVIL: (Place ☒ in ONE CATEGORY ONLY)

A. Federal Question Cases:

1. ☐ Indemnity Contract, Marine Contract, and All Other Contracts
2. ☐ FELA
3. ☐ Jones Act-Personal Injury
4. ☐ Antitrust
5. ☐ Patent
6. ☐ Labor-Management Relations
7. ☐ Civil Rights
8. ☐ Habeas Corpus
9. ☐ Securities Act(s) Cases
10. ☐ Social Security Review Cases
11. ☒ All other Federal Question Cases
(Please specify) 18 U.S.C. §1030, 28 U.S.C. §1331, 1332, 1367,

B. Diversity Jurisdiction Cases:

1. ☐ Insurance Contract and Other Contracts
2. ☐ Airplane Personal Injury
3. ☐ Assault, Defamation
4. ☐ Marine Personal Injury
5. ☐ Motor Vehicle Personal Injury
6. ☐ Other Personal Injury (Please specify)
7. ☐ Products Liability
8. ☐ Products Liability — Asbestos
9. ☐ All other Diversity Cases
(Please specify)

ARBITRATION CERTIFICATION

(Check appropriate Category)

I, Jonathan Wheeler, counsel of record do hereby certify:

☐ Pursuant to Local Civil Rule 53.2, Section 3(c)(2), that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the damages recoverable in this civil action case exceed the sum of \$150,000.00 exclusive of interest and costs;

☒ Relief other than monetary damages is sought.

DATE: 6/12/08

Jonathan Wheeler, Esq.
Attorney-at-Law

12649

Attorney I.D.#

NOTE: A trial de novo will be a trial by jury only if there has been compliance with F.R.C.P. 38.

I certify that, to my knowledge, the within case is not related to any case now pending or within one year previously terminated action in this court except as noted above.

DATE: 6/12/08

Jonathan Wheeler, Esq.
Attorney-at-Law

12649

Attorney I.D.#

FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA — DESIGNATION FORM to be used by counsel to indicate the category of the case for the purpose of assignment to appropriate calendar.

Address of Plaintiff: 15 Saint Francis Square, Daly City, CA 94015

Address of Defendant: Once Comcast Center, Philadelphia, PA 19103

Place of Accident, Incident or Transaction: Pennsylvania

(Use Reverse Side For Additional Space)

Does this civil action involve a nongovernmental corporate party with any parent corporation and any publicly held corporation owning 10% or more of its stock?

Yes ☐ No ☒

Does this case involve multidistrict litigation possibilities?

Yes ☒ No ☐

RELATED CASE, IF ANY:

Case Number: _____ Judge _____ Date Terminated: _____

Civil cases are deemed related when yes is answered to any of the following questions:

1. Is this case related to property included in an earlier numbered suit pending or within one year previously terminated action in this court?

Yes ☐ No ☒

2. Does this case involve the same issue of fact or grow out of the same transaction as a prior suit pending or within one year previously terminated action in this court?

Yes ☐ No ☒

3. Does this case involve the validity or infringement of a patent already in suit or any earlier numbered case pending or within one year previously terminated action in this court?

Yes ☐ No ☒

CIVIL: (Place ☒ in ONE CATEGORY ONLY)

A. Federal Question Cases:

1. ☐ Indemnity Contract, Marine Contract, and All Other Contracts

2. ☐ FELA

3. ☐ Jones Act-Personal Injury

4. ☐ Antitrust

5. ☐ Patent

6. ☐ Labor-Management Relations

7. ☐ Civil Rights

8. ☐ Habeas Corpus

9. ☐ Securities Act(s) Cases

10. ☐ Social Security Review Cases

11. ☒ All other Federal Question Cases

(Please specify) 18 U.S.C. §1030, 28 U.S.C. §1331, 1332, 1367,

B. Diversity Jurisdiction Cases:

1. ☐ Insurance Contract and Other Contracts

2. ☐ Airplane Personal Injury

3. ☐ Assault, Defamation

4. ☐ Marine Personal Injury

5. ☐ Motor Vehicle Personal Injury

6. ☐ Other Personal Injury (Please specify)

7. ☐ Products Liability

8. ☐ Products Liability — Asbestos

9. ☐ All other Diversity Cases

(Please specify)

ARBITRATION CERTIFICATION

(Check appropriate Category)

I, Jonathan Wheeler, counsel of record do hereby certify:

☐ Pursuant to Local Civil Rule 53.2, Section 3(c)(2), that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the damages recoverable in this civil action case exceed the sum of \$150,000.00 exclusive of interest and costs;

☒ Relief other than monetary damages is sought.

DATE: 6/12/08

Jonathan Wheeler, Esq.

Attorney-at-Law

12649

Attorney I.D.#

NOTE: A trial de novo will be a trial by jury only if there has been compliance with F.R.C.P. 38.

I certify that, to my knowledge, the within case is not related to any case now pending or within one year previously terminated action in this court except as noted above.

DATE: 6/12/08

Jonathan Wheeler, Esq.

Attorney-at-Law

12649

Attorney I.D.#

APPENDIX I

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

CASE MANAGEMENT TRACK DESIGNATION FORM

Sonny Tan, Individually and on behalf
of all others similarly situated

v.

Comcast Corporation

CIVIL ACTION

NO.

In accordance with the Civil Justice Expense and Delay Reduction Plan of this court, counsel for plaintiff shall complete a case Management Track Designation Form in all civil cases at the time of filing the complaint and serve a copy on all defendants. (See § 1:03 of the plan set forth on the reverse side of this form.) In the event that a defendant does not agree with the plaintiff regarding said designation, that defendant shall, with its first appearance, submit to the clerk of court and serve on the plaintiff and all other parties, a case management track designation form specifying the track to which that defendant believes the case should be assigned.

SELECT ONE OF THE FOLLOWING CASE MANAGEMENT TRACKS:

- (a) Habeas Corpus – Cases brought under 28 U.S.C. §2241 through §2255. ()
- (b) Social Security – Cases requesting review of a decision of the Secretary of Health and Human Services denying plaintiff Social Security Benefits ()
- (c) Arbitration – Cases required to be designated for arbitration under Local Civil Rule 53.2. ()
- (d) Asbestos – Cases involving claims for personal injury or property damage from exposure to asbestos. ()
- (e) Special Management – Cases that do not fall into tracks (a) through (d) that are commonly referred to as complex and that need special or intense management by the court. (See reverse side of this form for a detailed explanation of special management cases.) (X)
- (f) Standard Management – Cases that do not fall into any one of the other tracks. ()

<u>6/12/08</u>	<u>Jonathan Wheeler</u>	<u>Plaintiff</u>
Date	Attorney-at-law	Attorney for
<u>215-568-2900</u>	<u>215-568-2901</u>	<u>jwheeler@jwheelerlaw.com</u>
Telephone	FAX Number	E-Mail Address

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

SONNY TAN, individually and on behalf of
all others similarly situated

vs.

Civil Action No.:

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

COMCAST CORPORATION

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

Plaintiff Sonny Tan, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated ("Plaintiff"), by his undersigned attorneys, allege as follows:

1. This is a class action brought by Plaintiff, on behalf of himself all and other similarly situated customers, against Comcast Corporation ("Comcast" or "Defendant") under the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act, 18 U.S.C. § 1030 (the "CFAA"), Common Law Fraud, Breach of Contract, Breach of Implied Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing and Unjust Enrichment seeking redress for the illegal acts of the Defendant, for declaratory and injunctive relief to end the improper practices of the Defendant and prevent further losses to the class and future computer users.

NATURE OF THE CASE

2. Defendant promises its subscribers "unfettered access to all the content, services and applications that the Internet has to offer." See <http://www.comcast.com/customers/faq/FaqDetails.ashx?ID=4391>. Defendant, nevertheless, does not provide "unfettered access". Instead, Defendant intentionally interferes with its subscribers' connections to the Internet by delaying and/or blocking altogether certain communications.

3. Specifically, on or about May 2007, Defendant installed new software or equipment on its networks that began secretly interfering with Comcast subscribers' ability to share files online. The technology employed by the Defendant involves Comcast computers masquerading as those of its users. Without the subscribers' knowledge or consent, Defendants are now able to delay or block altogether the free flow of online information otherwise accessible to its subscribers.

4. This improper practice first came to light when Comcast slowed a peer-to-peer transmission of the King James Bible. Customer complaints and subsequent tests have all confirmed Defendant's practice of throttling peer-to-peer traffic.

5. This class action complaint seeks to end Defendant's unauthorized practices and seeks recovery of fees paid by subscribers for services they did not receive.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

6. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1030, 28 U.S.C. §§1331, 1332 and 1367. This Court has personal jurisdiction over the Defendant pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §§1965(b) and (d) and because Defendant's principal places of business is within this District. Diversity jurisdiction is also conferred over this class action pursuant to the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005, Pub. L. 109-2, § 7, 119 Stat. 13 ("CAFA").

7. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1965(a), 28 U.S.C. §1391(b), 15 U.S.C. §22, and 28 U.S.C. §1391 because the Defendant is founded in this District, does business within this District, and conducts the interstate trade and commerce described below in substantial part within this District.

8. During all or part of the period in which the events described in this Complaint occurred, the Defendant participated in a scheme to defraud Plaintiff and other members of the Class in a continuous and uninterrupted flow of interstate commerce.

9. The activities of Defendant, as described herein, were within the flow of, and had a substantial effect on, interstate commerce.

PARTIES

10. Plaintiff Sonny Tan ("Tan" or "Plaintiff") is a Comcast subscriber who resides in San Francisco, California. During the Class Period, Tan was a regular paying subscriber of Comcast's high-speed Internet service. Defendant's representations and contract never disclosed to Tan that his Internet communications would in any way be interfered or delayed by the Defendant without Tan's permission. Nor was Tan informed that Defendant would discriminate against any of his attempts to share files with others on the World Wide Web. If Defendant had disclosed that its high speed Internet service did not, in fact, offer "unfettered access to all the content, services and applications that the Internet has to offer", Tan would have not paid for said services.

11. Defendant Comcast is the largest provider of cable services in the United States, running both cable TV and cable Internet networks throughout the country. As the largest Internet service provider, Comcast services 13.2 million high-speed Internet subscribers in more than half the states in our nation.

12. Comcast is headquartered at One Comcast Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103 and is publicly traded on the NASDAQ (CMCSA).

SUBSTANTIVE ALLEGATIONS

13. Defendant promises its subscribers "unfettered access to all the content, services and applications that the Internet has to offer." See <http://www.comcast.com/customers/faq/FaqDetails.aspx?ID=4391>. Defendant, nevertheless, intentionally interferes with its subscribers' connection to the Internet to the extent certain online communications are delayed or blocked altogether.

14. Defendant also advertises, markets and sells its high-speed Internet service based on claims of "crazy-fast", "blazing-fast" and "mind-blowing" speeds in which users may download and upload content online. Defendant further claims in its online promotional materials to "Leave slow behind" and that "Comcast High-Speed Internet is way faster than DSL. Our 6 Mbps connection gives you lickety-split speed up to 4 times faster than 1.5 Mbps DSL and up to 7 times faster than 768 Kbps DSL." Such representations, however, are all contrary to Defendant's hidden practice of severely limiting the speed of certain Internet communications, such as BitTorrent peer-to-peer (P2P) file-sharing communications, Gnutella, Lotus Notes and other protocols by which content is communicated online. Furthermore, nothing in the subscribers' 22-page terms of agreement with Comcast indicated that the Defendant throttles traffic. Accordingly, Defendant is breaking its promise of "unfettered access" as well as breaking its promise of high-speed access to the Internet, and, therefore, is in breach of both its contract and its implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing.

Defendant's Method of Interference with Unfettered Access by Forging Traffic

15. Information on the Internet is often exchanged between computers using a standard protocol called Transmission Control Protocol ("TCP"). When a computer believes it got a "wrong number" or received a "busy signal", it sends a TCP message known as "reset" packets or "RST" packets. TCP RST packets generally cause inbound Internet connections to close down, or otherwise not be received by the subscriber.

16. Peer-to-peer transmissions account for roughly half of all traffic on the Web, enabling computers to transfer all types of data across the Internet. BitTorrent, a rapidly growing peer-to-peer file sharing application, is able to assemble fairly large files for download relatively quickly by tapping into dozens, or even hundreds, of other participating computers. A rapidly growing number

of companies are using BitTorrent as a legitimate protocol for exchanging data. "Vuze", for instance, is a company that uses BitTorrent as a distribution mechanism to sell downloads from a huge library of licensed content.

17. Various tests have confirmed that attempts to upload or download files - such as the Bible - over Defendant's high-speed Internet service have failed due to connections being disrupted by forged TCP RST packets. For example, numerous RST packets have been received when a computer attempts to download a file from a second computer ("Computer #2") over Defendant's Internet service, even though there is absolutely no record of any RST packet ever being sent by Computer #2. The two computers then stopped communicating all as a result of false RST packets being planted by an imposter, namely the Defendant.

18. As a result of Defendant's stealth technology, messages invisible to the user are seemingly being sent or received by the subscriber's computer that tells the other computer it intends to connect with to stop communicating. Defendant is in effect impersonating parties as the respective computers are attempting to communicate an exchange of data. In other words, Comcast is behaving like a telephone operator breaking into a conversation, impersonating each talker in the voice of the other to communicate: "This call is over, I'm hanging up."

Defendant's Method of Profiting by Throttling Traffic

19. Defendants' misrepresentations, acts of concealment and failures to disclose were knowing and intentional, and made for the purpose of deceiving Plaintiff and the members of the Class to maximize Defendant's gain.

20. While Defendant attempts to defend their protocol-specific interference under the facade of standard network management, the reality is Defendant's practice is an unnecessary or illegitimate means of responding to congestion on their network. Defendant's unauthorized

interference with its subscribers' online experience results in the subscribers' loss of use with regards to their computers and high-speed Internet service.

21. As a result of Defendant's deceptive, fraudulent and misleading practices, advertising, marketing and sales of its high-speed Internet service, Defendant is enriched at the expense of its subscribers. Defendant is not only profiting from false promises of accessibility, but is steering profits toward its own digital cable content by blocking similar content otherwise accessible online. Furthermore, Defendant's active interference with its high-speed Internet subscribers' file-sharing communications is beyond standard network management of an Internet service provider, and runs counter to the tradition and public policy of treating all types of Internet traffic neutrally and equally. By impairing use of peer-to-peer communication protocols while permitting the unimpaired use of other protocols, Defendant unfairly discriminates against certain forms of Internet communications of its subscribers and their ability to exchange data. It is thus against equity and good conscience to permit Defendant to retain all the ill-gotten benefits it receives from its subscribers who are promised unfettered, high-speed access to the Internet.

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

22. Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges every allegation above as if set forth herein in full.

23. Plaintiff sues on his own behalf and on behalf of a Class of persons under Rules 23(a), (b)(2), and (b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, as a Class action on behalf of a nationwide Class defined as all persons who, from May 2007 to the date of Class certification, subscribed to Comcast high-speed Internet service.

24. Plaintiff does not know the exact size or identities of the proposed Class, since such information is in the exclusive control of Defendant. Plaintiff, however, believes that the Class encompasses over tens of thousands, possibly millions, of individuals who are geographically

dispersed throughout the United States. Therefore, the proposed Class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable.

25. All members of the Class have been subject to and affected by the same practices and policies described herein. There are questions of law and fact that are common to the Class, and predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the Class. These questions include, but are not limited to the following:

- The nature, scope and operations of Defendant's wrongful practices;
- Whether Defendant intentionally accesses its subscribers computers;
- Whether Defendant's practices breached its contract with its subscribers;
- Whether Defendant's practices breached their implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing with its subscribers;
- Whether Defendant has engaged in fraud, deceit and misrepresentation;
- Whether Defendant has been unjustly enriched;
- Whether the Court can enter declaratory and injunctive relief; and
- The proper measure of damages.

26. The claims of the named Plaintiff are typical of the claims of the Class and do not conflict with the interests of any other members of the Class in that both the Plaintiff and the other members of the Class are subject to the same wrongful practices by the Defendant.

27. The individual named Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent the interests of the Class. He is committed to the vigorous prosecution of the Class' claims and has retained attorneys who are qualified to pursue this litigation and have experience in Class actions.

28. The prosecution of separate actions by individual members of the Class would create a risk of adjudications with respect to individual members of the Class, which would as a practical

matter, be dispositive of the interests of other members of the Class who are not parties to the action, or could substantially impair or impede their ability to protect their interests.

29. The prosecution of separate actions by individual members of the Class would create a risk of inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual members of the Class, which would establish incompatible standards of conduct for the parties opposing the Class. Such incompatible standards and inconsistent or varying adjudications, on what would necessarily be the same essential facts, proof and legal theories, would also create and allow to exist inconsistent and incompatible rights within the Class.

30. The Defendant has acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the Class, making final declaratory or injunctive relief appropriate.

31. The questions of law and fact common to members of the Class predominate over any questions affecting only individual members.

32. A Class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversies herein in that:

- Individual claims by the Class members are impractical as the costs of pursuit far exceed what any one individual Plaintiff or Class member has at stake.
- As a result, individual members of the Class have no interest in prosecuting and controlling separate actions.
- It is desirable to concentrate litigation of the claims herein in this forum.
- The proposed Class action is manageable.

CAUSES OF ACTION

COUNT I

VIOLATION OF COMPUTER FRAUD & ABUSE ACT 18 U.S.C. § 1030

33. Plaintiff and Class members incorporate and re-allege the above paragraphs.
34. This claim for relief arises under 18 U.S.C. § 1030.
35. As set forth above, Defendant is violating 18 U.S.C. § 1030 by intentionally accessing its subscribers' computers without authorization.
36. As a result of engaging in such practices, Defendant causes damage by impairing the integrity or availability of data and information, as well as certain communications and protocols.
37. The aggregate damage being caused to the subscribers of Defendant's high-speed Internet service during the past one-year period is at least the statutory requirement of \$5,000.00.
38. Accordingly, Defendants' intentional interference with its subscribers' connection to the Internet, and failure to provide unfettered access as promised, violates the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act, 18 U.S.C. § 1030 and Plaintiff and the Class are, thus, entitled to economic damages subject to proof at trial.

COUNT II

BREACH OF CONTRACT

39. Plaintiff and Class members incorporate and re-allege the above paragraphs.
40. Plaintiff and Class members entered into a written or implied contract with Defendant to pay monthly fees in exchange for its high-speed Internet service.
41. Plaintiff and Class members performed their obligations under the contract by paying their monthly fees.
42. Plaintiff and Class members performed their obligations under the contract by paying their monthly fees. However, Defendant unjustifiably breached the contract by intentionally

interfering with Plaintiffs and Class members' access and use of Defendant's high speed Internet service and, thus, entitled to damages subject to proof at trial.

COUNT III
BREACH OF IMPLIED In FACT CONTRACT AND COVENANT OF
GOOD FAITH AND FAIR DEALING

43. Plaintiff and Class members incorporate and reallege the above paragraphs.

44. Defendant, through its advertising and marketing of its high-speed Internet service, made uniform representations and offers regarding the quality of its service, namely that it would provide "unfettered access to all the content, services and applications that the Internet has to offer."

45. Plaintiff and Class members accepted Defendant's offer of unfettered access to their "high-speed" Internet service, and gave consideration by paying their monthly fees. Plaintiff and Class members thus entered into an implied-in-fact contract with Defendant, which was thereby breached by Defendant's practice of offering "low-speed" Internet service and impairing access to the content, services and applications that the Internet has to offer.

46. Plaintiff and Class members performed all their obligations under the contracts by paying for their service.

47. Additionally, Defendant breached its implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing, by knowingly failing to provide Plaintiff and Class members with the service they desired, paid consideration for and thought they were receiving.

48. Plaintiff and Class members had the legal capacity to enter into the aforementioned implied agreements.

49. As a direct and proximate result of the breaches set forth herein, Plaintiff and Class members have suffered, and continue to suffer, damages in an amount which will be proven at trial, but which are in excess of the jurisdictional minimum of this Court.

COUNT IV
DECEIT FRAUD AND/OR MISREPRESENTATION

50. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference the above paragraphs of this Class Action Complaint as set forth herein.

51. During the Class Period Defendant made, and continues to engage in fraudulent, misrepresentative, false and/or deceptive practices.

52. These aforementioned fraud, misrepresentations, deceptive, and/or false acts and omissions concerned material facts that were essential to the analysis undertaken by Plaintiff and Class members when signing up for Defendants' high-speed Internet service.

53. Plaintiff and Class members would have acted differently had they not been misled, but instead been informed that Defendant did not provide unfettered access and high-speed service. Plaintiff would have opted for another Internet service provider that delivered upon its promises.

54. By and through such fraud, deceit, misrepresentations and/or omissions, Defendant intended to induce Plaintiff and Class members to alter their position to their detriment.

55. Plaintiff and Class members justifiably and reasonably relied on Defendant's omissions and misrepresentations, and, as such, were damaged by the Defendant.

56. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's omissions and misrepresentations, Plaintiff and Class member have suffered damages including paying for a high-speed Internet service they did not receive.

COUNT V
UNJUST ENRICHMENT

57. Plaintiff and Class members incorporate and re-allege the above paragraphs as if fully set out herein.

58. Defendant's deceptive scheme unjustly enriched Defendant, to the detriment of the

Class, by causing Defendant to receive payments for a high-speed Internet service that it did not provide.

59. Plaintiff and Class members have been injured by paying for a high-speed Internet service that they did not receive.

60. Defendant's retention of funds paid by Plaintiffs and Class members violates the fundamental principles of justice, equity, and good conscience.

61. Accordingly, Defendant should be ordered to return any funds obtained as a result of their deceptive scheme to the Class.

62. As a result of Defendant's deceptive, fraudulent and misleading practices, advertising, marketing and sales of its high speed Internet service, Defendants are enriched at the expense of its subscribers. Defendant's active interference with its high-speed Internet subscribers' file-sharing communications is beyond standard network management, and runs counter to the tradition and public policy of treating all types of Internet traffic equally. It is thus against equity and good conscience to permit Defendant to retain the ill-gotten benefits it receives from its subscribers who are promised unfettered, high-speed access to the Internet.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment against Defendant as follows:

(a) Certification of the Class pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, certifying Plaintiff as the representative of the Class, and designating his counsel as counsel for the Class;

(b) A declaration that Defendant has committed the violations alleged herein;

(c) Ordering Defendant to disgorge the payments and profits they wrongfully obtained at the expense of the Plaintiff and Class members;

- (d) Ordering that restitution be made to Plaintiff and Class members for Defendant's unjust enrichment;
- (e) Ordering that an accounting be made by Defendant of its wrongfully obtained payments and profits;
- (f) An injunction preventing Defendant from engaging in future fraudulent practices;
- (g) Costs of this action, including reasonable attorneys fees and expenses; and
- (h) Any such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff demands a trial by jury on all claims so triable as a matter of right.

Respectfully submitted,

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Counsel for Plaintiff

Exhibit C

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS
COUNTY DEPARTMENT, CHANCERY DIVISION

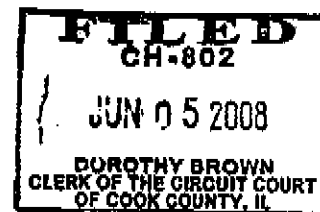
Roger Lis,
On Behalf of Himself, and
All Others Similarly Situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

COMCAST OF CHICAGO, INC.;
COMCAST OF ILLINOIS I, INC.;
COMCAST OF ILLINOIS III, INC.;
COMCAST OF ILLINOIS IV, INC.;
COMCAST OF ILLINOIS/TEXAS, INC.;
COMCAST MO EXPRESS OF ILLINOIS, INC.;
COMCAST OF NORTHERN ILLINOIS, INC.;
COMCAST SOUND COMMUNICATIONS, INC.;
COMCAST OF SOUTH CHICAGO, INC.;
COMCASTIC, INC.;
DOES 1-150,

Defendants.



08CH20354

Civil No. _____

CLASS ACTION

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

Plaintiff, Roger Lis ("Plaintiff"), on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated, based on information and belief and investigation of his counsel except for information based on personal knowledge, hereby alleges:

1. Speed and access are key features of high-speed Internet service. Defendant entities (collectively, "Comcast" or "Defendant"), providers of Internet service to citizens of Illinois, advertise, market, and sell their high-speed Internet service as providing "the fastest Internet connection" and "unfettered access to all the content, services, and applications that the

Internet has to offer.” Comcast specifically represents that it provides the fastest possible access to “web applications” that are the most “data intensive” and that it “does not block access to any web sites or online applications, including peer-to-peer services.” These and other similar statements by Comcast are patently false.

2. Comcast intentionally blocks its customers from using peer-to-peer (“P2P”) file-sharing and other Internet applications, or otherwise impedes those applications, and it does so in a deceptive manner – by impersonating the computers of users attempting to share files. Comcast forges what are known as “reset packets,” making it appear as if they are coming from one of the computers attempting to file-share. The forged reset packets tell the transmitting computer to stop its transmission. In other words, if file-sharing is analogized to a phone conversation, Comcast is like an operator who breaks in, disguises her or her voice as one of the callers, says “talk to you later,” and abruptly disconnects the call.

3. Comcast’s clandestine techniques are similar to those used by totalitarian governments to censor the use of the Internet. No doubt Comcast would characterize the behavior as illegal and malicious hacking if perpetrated by others on Comcast and its customers. Indeed, Comcast’s customers would be justified in assuming that Comcast was protecting them from that sort of conduct, rather than subjecting them to it.

4. Comcast’s customers were not told that Comcast would block or otherwise impede P2P file-sharing or any other Internet applications. On the contrary, they were assured by Comcast that they would receive “unfettered access” to the Internet and its applications using the “fastest Internet connection.” They never authorized Comcast to engage in practices contrary to these promises.

5. As a result of Comcast's actions, Plaintiff and the other members of the Class paid for a promised service that they did not receive. Comcast's actions constitute deceptive trade practices under the Illinois Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Trade Practices Act ("Illinois Consumer Fraud Act"), including, but not limited to, the use or employment of any deception, fraud, false pretense, false promise, misrepresentation, or the concealment, suppression, or omission of any material fact, with intent that others rely upon the concealment, suppression, or omission of such material fact, or the use or employment of any practice described in Section 2 of the Illinois Deceptive Trade Practices Act, in the conduct of any trade or commerce, all of which actions by statute are deemed unlawful whether any person has in fact been misled, deceived, or damaged thereby. *See* 815 ILCS 505/2. The Illinois Deceptive Trade Practices Act provides, among other things, that a person engages in a deceptive trade practice when that person represents that the goods or services are of a particular standard, quality, or grade or that goods are a particular style or model if they are of another or advertises goods or services with intent not to sell them as advertised. *See* 815 ILCS 510/2 (a)(7) and (9), respectively. As defined in the Illinois Consumer Fraud Act, trade or commerce includes services such as Internet service. *See* 815 ILCS 505/1. Accordingly, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself, and those similarly situated, seeks all relief to which he is entitled, including equitable relief, actual damages, punitive damages, reasonable attorneys fees, filing fees and reasonable costs of suit. *See* 815 ILCS 505/10a(c).

PARTIES TO THE ACTION

6. Plaintiff, who is a resident of Cook County, Illinois and is a "consumer" within the meaning of 815 ILCS 505/1(e), brings this action on behalf of himself and all those similarly situated. Plaintiff subscribed to Comcast's high-speed Internet service for a period of approximately eight (8) years beginning in 1999.

7. Comcast of Chicago, Inc., is an Illinois domestic corporation, whose registered agent, C T Corporation System, has an address of 208 S. LaSalle Street, Suite 814, Chicago, IL 60604, and is authorized to, and regularly does, conduct business within Illinois. Defendant's conduct occurred in the course of trade and commerce within the meaning of 815 ILCS 505(1)(f).

8. Comcast of Illinois I, Inc., is an Illinois domestic corporation, whose registered agent, C T Corporation System, has an address of 208 S. LaSalle Street, Suite 814, Chicago, IL 60604, and is authorized to, and regularly does, conduct business within Illinois. Defendant's conduct occurred in the course of trade and commerce within the meaning of 815 ILCS 505(1)(f).

9. Comcast of Illinois III, Inc., is an Illinois domestic corporation, whose registered agent, C T Corporation System, has an address of 208 S. LaSalle Street, Suite 814, Chicago, IL 60604, and is authorized to, and regularly does, conduct business within Illinois. Defendant's conduct occurred in the course of trade and commerce within the meaning of 815 ILCS 505(1)(f).

10. Comcast of Illinois IV, Inc., is an Illinois domestic corporation, whose registered agent, C T Corporation System, has an address of 208 S. LaSalle Street, Suite 814, Chicago, IL 60604, and is authorized to, and regularly does, conduct business within Illinois. Defendant's

conduct occurred in the course of trade and commerce within the meaning of 815 ILCS 505(1)(f).

11. Comcast of Illinois/Texas, Inc., is an Illinois domestic corporation, whose registered agent, C T Corporation System, has an address of 208 S. LaSalle Street, Suite 814, Chicago, IL 60604, and is authorized to, and regularly does, conduct business within Illinois. Defendant's conduct occurred in the course of trade and commerce within the meaning of 815 ILCS 505(1)(f).

12. Comcast MO Express of Illinois, Inc., is an Illinois domestic corporation, whose registered agent, C T Corporation System, has an address of 208 S. LaSalle Street, Suite 814, Chicago, IL 60604, and is authorized to, and regularly does, conduct business within Illinois. Defendant's conduct occurred in the course of trade and commerce within the meaning of 815 ILCS 505(1)(f).

13. Comcast of Northern Illinois, Inc., is an Illinois domestic corporation, whose registered agent, C T Corporation System, has an address of 208 S. LaSalle Street, Suite 814, Chicago, IL 60604, and is authorized to, and regularly does, conduct business within Illinois. Defendant's conduct occurred in the course of trade and commerce within the meaning of 815 ILCS 505(1)(f).

14. Comcast Sound Communications, Inc., is an Illinois domestic corporation, whose registered agent, C T Corporation System, has an address of 208 S. LaSalle Street, Suite 814, Chicago, IL 60604, and is authorized to, and regularly does, conduct business within Illinois. Defendant's conduct occurred in the course of trade and commerce within the meaning of 815 ILCS 505(1)(f).

15. Comcast of South Chicago, Inc., is an Illinois domestic corporation, whose registered agent, C T Corporation System, has an address of 208 S. LaSalle Street, Suite 814, Chicago, IL 60604, and is authorized to, and regularly does, conduct business within Illinois. Defendant's conduct occurred in the course of trade and commerce within the meaning of 815 ILCS 505(1)(f).

16. Comcastic, Inc., is an Illinois domestic corporation, whose registered agent, C T Corporation System, has an address of 208 S. LaSalle Street, Suite 814, Chicago, IL 60604, and is authorized to, and regularly does, conduct business within Illinois. Defendant's conduct occurred in the course of trade and commerce within the meaning of 815 ILCS 505(1)(f).

17. Defendants DOES 1 – 150 are persons or entities whose true names and affiliations are currently unknown to Plaintiff, and who therefore are sued under fictitious names. Plaintiff alleges that each of the fictitiously named Defendants is a domestic Illinois corporation. Plaintiff further alleges that each of the fictitiously named Defendants perpetrated some or all of the wrongful acts alleged herein. Plaintiff will amend this Complaint to state the true names and affiliations of Defendants DOES 1 – 150 as soon as such information is ascertained.

18. The terms "Comcast" and "Defendants" as used herein, are defined to mean the Defendants named in Paragraphs 7 through 17 above.

19. The causes of action alleged herein arise out of Comcast's high-speed Internet service, trade practices, and advertising strategies originating and employed in Illinois.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

20. Jurisdiction over Comcast is proper under 735 ILCS 5/2-209(a)(1) (transaction of any business within this State), Section 2-209((a)(7) (making or performance of any contract or promise substantially connected with this State), Section 2-209(b)(4) (corporation doing business

within this State), and Section 2-209(c) (any other basis now or hereafter permitted by the Illinois Constitution and the Constitution of the United States). 735 ILCS 5/2-209(a)(1), (a)(7), (b)(4), and (c).

21. The Court has subject matter jurisdiction over the action pursuant to 815 ILCS 505/2 because, as explained more fully herein, Comcast's actions violate the Illinois Consumer Fraud Act.

22. Venue is proper within the County pursuant to 735 ILCS 5/2-101 because the transaction or some part thereof out of which the cause of action arose occurred within this County.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

A. Comcast Markets High Speeds and Unfettered Access to the Internet.

23. Comcast provides high-speed Internet services to the citizens of Illinois.

24. Fast download and upload speeds and unfettered access are key features of Internet service. These features are especially important to consumers who download or upload large files.

25. Comcast advertises, markets, and sells its high-speed Internet service on the express basis that it provides exceptionally fast and unfettered access to the Internet.

26. Regarding the speed of its Internet access, Comcast represents, among other things, the following:

- "[W]hen it comes to getting the fastest Internet connection, a lot of different services claim to be the fastest, but Comcast actually delivers."
- "The speed that the digital cable Internet connection can provide blows away the speeds that most competing technologies can attain."
- "Comcast's high speed Internet service provides anywhere from four to six times the speed that DSL based Internet access can provide!"

- That its service is “Blazing-Fast,” “Crazy-Fast,” “Mind-Blowing,” “Scorching,” “Lightning-Fast,” and “Way Faster Than DSL.”

27. Comcast represents that it provides the fastest speeds precisely for the applications that need it most – those that require large amounts of data to be uploaded and downloaded:

- “[Comcast] makes it possible for you to download even large files in just a few moments and to get onto sites such as gaming sites or virtual worlds.”
- “Comcast’s high speed Internet also has the advantage of always being on and ready for use.”
- “In order to unleash the full power of the Internet, you need to have the fastest possible access to it in your own home. The will be even more true as the Internet becomes an ever growing part of our lives. The need for speed comes from the fact that many of the best Web applications are also the most data intensive. That in turn, translates into requiring either more time or speed to download them, and since nobody wants to be staring at a download progress meter any longer than they have to, faster Internet connections equal a more enjoyable experience of surfing the Web.”
- “[Comcast] monitors your download activity, and when it detects that you’ve requested an especially large file or web document, it kicks the Internet connection into overdrive so that you can get that file onto your computer and go about your business!”

28. Comcast further represents that it does not block or slow any Internet applications, but rather provides “unfettered access to all the . . . applications the Internet has to offer.” Comcast states that its service “can be used to open up the Internet, and all the potential that it holds, for your enjoyment. With all of these features from Comcast, you have unbound access to all of the best aspects of the World Wide Web!”

B. Contrary to Its Representations, Comcast Blocks, Delays, Slows or Otherwise Impedes Applications That Require Large Data Transfers.

29. Contrary to its representations, Comcast blocks, delays, slows, or otherwise impedes Internet access for certain data-intensive Internet applications, such as P2P file sharing using BitTorrent, Gnutella, Lotus Notes, and possibly other applications.

30. In early 2007, public interest organizations and consumers alleged that Comcast Corporation and its affiliates throughout the country (collectively, the "Comcast Entities") were engaging in these practices. The Comcast Entities denied the allegations and stuck to their original representations by claiming that they did not block or otherwise impede access to the Internet for any applications.

31. Later in 2007, the Electronic Frontier Foundation and the Associated Press conducted sophisticated testing to determine whether users' access to high-speed Internet service was being blocked by the Comcast Entities for certain applications.

32. The testing led to shocking results. The Comcast Entities were blocking, delaying, slowing, or otherwise impeding Internet access for certain P2P applications, and were doing so in an outrageously deceptive manner, by impersonating the computers of users involved in file-sharing. The Comcast Entities were forging what are known as "reset packets," making it appear as if they were coming from one of the computers attempting to file-share. The reset packet instructed the recipient computer to stop transmitting data, thus causing the computers involved to stop uploading and downloading the shared files.

33. Even after these results were made public, the Comcast Entities continued to deny their actions by stating on the company's website that "[o]ur customers enjoy unfettered access to all the content, services, and applications that the Internet has to offer." The Comcast Entities further state that they do not:

[B]lock access to any Web site or applications, including BitTorrent. Our Customers use the Internet for downloading and uploading files, watching movies and videos, streaming music, sharing digital photos, accessing numerous peer-to-peer sites, VOIP applications like Vonage, and thousands of other applications online.

34. Then, in public comments submitted to the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") on February 12, 2008, the Comcast Entities finally admitted to "delaying" Internet access for certain P2P applications by generating forged reset packets that interrupted the connection between two computers attempting to share files. According to the Comcast Entities, their efforts to delay certain file-sharing applications were actually an attempt to prevent service degradation resulting from what they characterized as excessive bandwidth congestion created by these file-sharing applications. The Comcast Entities admitted that they had established pre-determined "congestion thresholds" that applied to the use of bandwidth in particular neighborhoods. When a Comcast subscriber in a particular neighborhood attempted to share a file in an area in which he or she had exceeded the "congestion threshold," the Comcast Entities would send a forged reset packet that would terminate the connection between that subscriber and the computer with whom he or she was attempting to share files.

35. Notwithstanding that the Comcast Entities admitted these facts in their comments to the FCC, they never disclosed to their subscribers or potential subscribers that they blocked, delayed, slowed, or otherwise impeded Internet access. On the contrary, the Comcast Entities continued to state that they provided unfettered access to the Internet using the fastest possible Internet connection.

36. During all relevant times, Comcast has engaged and continues to engage in Illinois in the very same practices described in paragraphs 23 through 35 above.

C. Plaintiff and the Other Class Members Paid Comcast for Promised Services They Never Received.

37. Plaintiff has lived in Illinois for his entire life (57 years). Plaintiff previously subscribed to Comcast's high-speed Internet service for a period of approximately eight (8) years beginning in 1999. He used his Internet connection for a wide range of uses.

38. Plaintiff has experienced severe speed and content limitations with regard to various protocols and applications that involve the transfer of large amounts of data.

39. Plaintiff and the other Class members were part of the target audience to which Comcast directed the advertisements generally described in Paragraphs 25 through 28 above. Plaintiff and the other Class members viewed these and other advertisements in various media (television, print, radio, Internet, etc.) and relied on the representations contained therein to purchase monthly subscriptions to Comcast's high-speed Internet service.

40. Plaintiff and the other Class members all subscribed to Comcast's high-speed Internet service at some point between June 5, 2005 and the present, and have paid all necessary subscription fees. Comcast never notified Plaintiff or the other Class members that it would block, delay, slow, or otherwise impede the P2P file-sharing or other Internet applications. On the contrary, both before and after they subscribed, Plaintiff and the other Class members were assured by Comcast that they would receive the fastest possible unfettered access to the Internet. Indeed, Plaintiff and the other Class members were inundated by Comcast with repeated representations that Comcast's high-speed Internet service provided fast and unfettered access to the Internet. Plaintiff and the other Class members never authorized Defendant to block, delay, slow, or otherwise impede their access to the Internet for any applications.

41. Plaintiff and the other Class members have suffered damage as a result of Comcast's conduct as described above.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

42. The action is brought as a class action pursuant to 735 ILCS 5/2-801, *et seq.* and is properly maintainable as a class action as set forth below.

A. Class Description

43. The "Class" is defined as follows:

All citizens of Illinois who purchased or maintained high-speed Internet service from Comcast at any time between June 5, 2005 and the date that the Court certifies the class. Specifically excluded from the Class are Comcast and all of its subsidiaries, parents, and other affiliates, all officers, directors, and employees of these entities, and all legal representatives, heirs, and assigns of these entities. Also excluded are any judicial officers who preside over the action and any juror that participates in the lawsuit.

B. Impracticability of Joinder

44. The Class is composed of thousands of citizens of Illinois who purchased Comcast's high-speed Internet service. Accordingly, under 735 ILCS 5/2-801(1), joinder of all Class members would be impracticable. The disposition of Plaintiff's and the other Class members' claims in a class action will provide substantial benefits to the parties and the Court. The Class is ascertainable, and there is a well-defined community of interest in the questions of law or fact alleged since the rights of each Class member were infringed or violated in a similar fashion based upon Comcast's uniform conduct as described below.

C. Commonality

45. Defendant has acted in ways that affect all members of the proposed Class similarly. Questions of fact and law are common to each member of the Class pursuant to 735 ILCS 5/2-801(2). These common questions of law or fact include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a) whether Comcast's false statements that it would provide fast, unfettered access to the Internet, specifically with respect to applications that involve

large transfers of data, constitute deception, fraud, false pretense, false promise or misrepresentation in connection with the sale of merchandise under the Illinois Consumer Fraud Act;

- b) whether Comcast's failure to inform its subscribers that it would not actually provide fast, unfettered access to the Internet, specifically with respect to applications that involve large transfers of data, constitute a concealment of a material fact in connection with the sale of merchandise under the Illinois Consumer Fraud Act;
- c) whether Comcast's failure to inform its subscribers that it would not actually provide fast, unfettered access to the Internet, specifically with respect to applications that involve large transfers of data, constitute an omission of a material fact in connection with the sale of merchandise under the Illinois Consumer Fraud Act; and
- d) whether Comcast's false statements that it would provide fast, unfettered access to the Internet, specifically with respect to applications that involve large transfers of data, constitute a representation that the goods or services were of a particular standard, quality, or grade or a representation that the goods were a particular style or model, when they were not or whether the foregoing statements made and disseminated by Comcast also constitute an advertisement of goods or services with intent not to sell them as advertised under the Illinois Consumer Fraud Act.

D. Predomination

46. Questions of law and fact that are common the Plaintiff and the Class predominate over question affecting only individual members pursuant to 735 ILCS 5/2-801(2). This action predominately concerns Defendants' actions, namely, Defendants' dissemination of advertisements that promised that their high-speed Internet services would be fast and unfettered, and Defendants' acts that undermined those promises. Defendants' conduct towards Plaintiff and the Class was the same in this regard. Further, the impact of Defendants' conduct on Plaintiff and the Class was also standard, that is, all Class members paid for services that they did not receive.

E. Fair and Adequate Representation

47. Plaintiff is capable of fairly and adequately protecting the interests of the Class under 735 ILCS 5/2-801(3) because his claims are common to the Class and proof of those

claims will prove the claims of absent Class members. Plaintiff's interests are in harmony with the interests of other members of the Class, and none of Plaintiff's interests are adverse to those of other Class members. Plaintiff intends to pursue this litigation vigorously, and he selected counsel experienced in complex litigation and class actions.

F. Fair and Efficient Method of Adjudication

48. This class action is an appropriate method for the fair and efficient adjudication of this action pursuant to 735 ILCS 5/2-801(4). Adjudication of this action on a class-wide basis would secure economies of time, effort, and expense. Defendants' actions towards Plaintiff and the Class members were similar, therefore, adjudication of the claims of each member of the Class would result in thousands of needlessly repetitive trials. Further, the actual damages of each member of the Class is so small as to make adjudication of each claim on an individual basis inefficient.

COUNT I
Misrepresentation of Merchandise

49. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 48 as though fully restated herein.

50. Under Section 815 ILCS 505/2 of the Illinois Consumer Fraud Act, it is an unlawful trade practice to use "deception, fraud, false pretense, false promise, or misrepresentation . . ." in connection with any sale of "merchandise" in Illinois. Under Section 815 ILCS 505/1 of the Illinois Consumer Fraud Act, "merchandise" includes services such as Comcast's high-speed Internet service.

51. As set forth in paragraphs 1 through 48, Comcast repeatedly represented to Plaintiff and the other Class members that Comcast's high-speed Internet service provides the fastest and unfettered access to the Internet. Moreover, Comcast repeatedly represented to

Plaintiff and the other Class members that Comcast's high-speed Internet service provides such fast and unfettered access for applications that involve large transfers of data. Indeed, Comcast represented that it actually increases the speed of its service ("kicks the Internet connection into overdrive") for such transfers. Comcast made these representations in connection with its sale of high-speed Internet service to Plaintiff and the other members of the Class.

52. The foregoing representations, made and disseminated by Comcast, constitute deception, fraud, false pretense, false promise, and misrepresentation. Contrary to Comcast's statements, it intended to and did block, delay, slow, or otherwise impede its customers' access to the Internet and to P2P file-sharing and other Internet applications. As described above, Comcast achieved this result by, among other things, surreptitiously transmitting forged reset packets to users' computers that immediately terminated all file-sharing activities.

53. Comcast intended for Plaintiff and the other Class members to rely on Comcast's untrue or misleading statements in subscribing to and paying for Comcast's high-speed Internet service. Comcast denied Plaintiff and the Class members the full value of the promised Internet service when it made untrue or misleading statements. Plaintiff and the other Class members have been damaged and have lost money or property as a result of Comcast's untrue or misleading representations.

54. Comcast's scheme to hide its deceptive, intrusive, and damaging actions, which includes impersonating users and controlling their computers, was intentional, willful, malicious, and wanton.

55. As a direct and proximate result of the aforesaid misrepresentation of merchandise, Plaintiff and the members of the Class have been damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

56. Accordingly, Comcast's actions are an unlawful trade practice under Section 56:8-2 of the Illinois Consumer Fraud Act, and Plaintiff and the other Class members are entitled to relief including, but not limited to, an injunction against the use of the unlawful trade practices, equitable relief, actual damages, reasonable attorney's fees, punitive damages, and any other relief that the Court deems proper.

COUNT II
Concealment of a Material Fact

57. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 56 as though fully restated herein.

58. Under 815 ILCS 505/2 of the Illinois Consumer Fraud Act, it is an unlawful trade practice to conceal a material fact in connection with a sale of merchandise, including services, in Illinois.

59. As set forth in paragraphs 1 through 56, Comcast repeatedly represented in advertisements and other communications to Plaintiff and the other Class members that its high-speed Internet subscribers would receive fast access to the Internet, and that the access would be unfettered. Moreover, Comcast repeatedly represented to Plaintiff and the other Class members that Comcast's high-speed Internet service provides such fast and unfettered access for applications that involve large transfers of data. Indeed, Comcast represented that it actually increases the speed of its service ("kicks the Internet connection into overdrive") for such transfers. Comcast made these representations in connection with its sale of high-speed Internet service to Plaintiff and the other members of the Class. Comcast did not disclose that it blocked, delayed, slowed, or otherwise impeded access to the Internet.

60. The foregoing conduct constitutes concealment of material facts by Comcast. Contrary to Comcast's statements, it intended to and did block, delay, slow, or otherwise impede

its customers' access to the Internet and to P2P and other Internet applications. As described above, Comcast achieved this result by, among other things, surreptitiously transmitting forged reset packets to users' computers that immediately terminated all file-sharing activities. Comcast did not disclose these facts to Plaintiffs or the Class members.

61. Comcast intended for Plaintiff and the other Class members to rely on Comcast's conduct and its concealment of material facts concerning its blocking, delaying, slowing, or otherwise impeding Internet access, in subscribing to and paying for Comcast's high-speed Internet service. Comcast denied Plaintiff and the Class members the full value of the promised Internet service by this conduct. Plaintiff and the other Class members have been damaged as a result of Comcast's conduct.

62. Comcast's scheme to hide its deceptive, intrusive, and damaging actions, which includes impersonating users and controlling their computers, was intentional, willful, malicious, and wanton.

63. As a direct and proximate result of the aforesaid concealment of a material fact, Plaintiff and the members of the Class have been damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

64. Accordingly, Plaintiff and the other Class members are entitled to relief including, but not limited to, an injunction against the use of the unlawful trade practices, equitable relief, actual damages, reasonable attorney's fees, punitive damages, and any other relief that the Court deems proper.

COUNT III
Omission of a Material Fact

65. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 64 as though fully restated herein.

66. Section 815 ILCS 505/2 of the Illinois Consumer Fraud Act prohibits the omission of any material fact in connection with a sale of merchandise, including services, in Illinois.

67. As set forth in paragraphs 1 through 64 above, Comcast repeatedly represented in advertisements to Plaintiff and the other Class members that subscribers would receive extremely fast and unfettered access to the Internet. Moreover, Comcast repeatedly represented to Plaintiff and the other Class members that Comcast's high-speed Internet service provides fast and unfettered access for applications that involve large transfers of data. Indeed, Comcast represented that it actually increases the speed of its service ("kicks the Internet connection into overdrive") for such transfers. Comcast made these representations in connection with its sale of high-speed Internet service to Plaintiff and the other members of the Class. Comcast did not disclose that it blocked, delayed, slowed, or otherwise impeded access to the Internet.

68. The foregoing conduct constitutes omission of material facts by Comcast. Contrary to Comcast's statements, it intended to and did block, delay, slow, or otherwise impede its customers' access to the Internet and to P2P file-sharing and other Internet applications. As described above, Comcast achieved this result by, among other things, surreptitiously transmitting forged reset packets to users' computers that immediately terminated all file-sharing activities. Comcast did not disclose these facts to Plaintiffs or the Class members.

69. Comcast intended for Plaintiff and the other Class members to rely on Comcast's conduct and its omission of material facts concerning its blocking, delaying, slowing, or otherwise impeding Internet access, in subscribing to and paying for Comcast's high-speed Internet service. Comcast denied Plaintiff and the Class members the full value of the promised

Internet service by this conduct. Plaintiff and the other Class members have been damaged and have lost money or property as a result of Comcast's untrue or misleading representations.

70. Comcast's scheme to hide its deceptive, intrusive, and damaging actions, which includes impersonating users and controlling their computers, was intentional, willful, malicious, and wanton.

71. Plaintiff and the other Class members were injured when Comcast omitted these material facts, when in fact Comcast blocked, delayed, slowed, or otherwise impeded the access of certain applications to the Internet and therefore deprived Plaintiff and the other Class members of the services for which they paid.

72. As a direct and proximate result of the aforesaid omissions of material facts, Plaintiff and the members of the Class have been damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

73. Accordingly, Plaintiff and the other Class members are entitled to relief including, but not limited to, an injunction against the use of the unlawful trade practices, equitable relief, actual damages, reasonable attorney's fees, punitive damages, and any other relief that the Court deems proper.

COUNT IV **Deceptive Advertising**

74. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 73 as though fully restated herein.

75. The Illinois Consumer Fraud Act prohibits the use or employment of any practice described in Section 2 of the Illinois Deceptive Trade Practices Act. *See* 815 ILCS 505/2. The Illinois Deceptive Trade Practices Act provides, among other things, that a person engages in a deceptive trade practice when that person represents that the goods or services are of a particular standard, quality, or grade or that goods are a particular style or model, if they are of another or

advertises goods or services with intent not to sell them as advertised. *See* 815 ILCS 510/2 (a)(7) and (9), respectively.

76. As set forth in paragraphs 1 through 73, Comcast repeatedly represented in advertisements to Plaintiff and the other Class members that subscribers would receive extremely fast and unfettered access to the Internet. Moreover, Comcast repeatedly represented to Plaintiff and the other Class members that Comcast's high-speed Internet service provides such fast and unfettered access for applications that involve large transfers of data. Indeed, Comcast represented that it actually increases the speed of its service ("kicks the Internet connection into overdrive") for such transfers. Comcast made these representations in connection with its sale of high-speed Internet service to Plaintiff and the other members of the Class.

77. The foregoing statements, made and disseminated by Comcast, constitute representations that the goods or services were of a particular standard, quality, or grade or a representation that the goods were a particular style or model, when they were not. The foregoing statements made and disseminated by Comcast also constitute advertisements of goods or services with intent not to sell them as advertised. Contrary to Comcast's statements, it intended to and did block, delay, slow, or otherwise impede its customers' access to the Internet and to P2P file-sharing and other Internet applications. As described above, Comcast achieved this result by, among other things, surreptitiously transmitting forged reset packets to users' computers that immediately terminated all file-sharing activities.

78. Comcast intended for Plaintiff and the other Class members to rely on Comcast's untrue or misleading statements in subscribing to and paying for Comcast's high-speed Internet service. Comcast denied Plaintiff and the Class members the full value of the promised Internet service when it made untrue or misleading statements. Accordingly, Plaintiff and the other Class

members have been damaged and have lost money or property as a result of Comcast's untrue or misleading representations.

79. This conduct constitutes deceptive advertising because speed and unfettered access to the Internet are the principal selling points of high-speed Internet service. Virtually all of Comcast's advertising addresses these two qualities.

80. Plaintiff and the other Class Members were injured when Comcast, contrary to its advertisements, blocked, delayed, slowed, or otherwise impeded the access of certain applications to the Internet and therefore deprived Plaintiff and the other Class members of the services for which they paid.

81. Comcast's scheme to hide its deceptive, intrusive, and damaging actions, which includes impersonating users and controlling their computers, was intentional, willful, malicious, and wanton.

82. As a direct and proximate result of the aforesaid deceptive advertising, Plaintiff and the members of the Class have been damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

83. Accordingly, Plaintiff and the other Class members are entitled to relief including, but not limited to, an injunction against the use of the unlawful trade practices, equitable relief, actual damages, reasonable attorney's fees, punitive damages, and any other relief that the Court deems proper.

COUNT V
Civil Conspiracy

84. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 83 as though fully restated herein.

85. Defendants, each of them, conspired or agreed, as agents, each to the other, to engage in a conscious course of conduct to engage in deception, fraud, false pretense, false

promise, misrepresentation, or the concealment, suppression, or omission of any material fact regarding the nature of the product they were selling and in doing so, chose to commit unlawful acts in violation of the Illinois Consumer Fraud Act, as set forth herein.

86. Defendants did, in fact, commit such unlawful acts pursuant to the conspiracy and knowingly conspired to continue conduct to engage in deception, fraud, false pretense, false promise, misrepresentation, or the concealment, suppression, or omission of any material fact regarding the nature of the product they were selling in violation of the Illinois Consumer Fraud Act, as set forth herein. Defendants acting as agents, each to the other, engaged in a course of deceitful advertising and promotion so as to continue to engage in deception, fraud, false pretense, false promise, misrepresentation, or the concealment, suppression, or omission of any material fact regarding the nature of the product they were selling, while advertising and causing members of the consuming public, including Plaintiff and members of the Class herein, to be lured into a false sense of security believing that they were, among other things, receiving unfettered access to the internet, when Defendants knew or should have known that they were not. Defendants engaged in a common plan and scheme to conceal this knowledge from the public and to conceal the nature of the product they were selling. Defendants, together with all other co-defendants herein, were engaged in a joint venture, enterprise or agency for the aforesaid purpose of deceit and by reason of their capacity as joint venturers, each in furtherance of the conspiracy as aforesaid, the heretofore mentioned acts, deeds, knowledge and omissions of said Defendants are imputable to all of the other Defendant joint tortfeasors, both jointly and severally.

87. As a direct and proximate result of the aforesaid conspiracy, Plaintiff and the members of the Class have been damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

88. Accordingly, Plaintiff and the other Class members are entitled to relief including, but not limited to, an injunction against the use of the unlawful trade practices, equitable relief, actual damages, reasonable attorney's fees, punitive damages, and any other relief that the Court deems proper.

PRAYERS FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff on behalf of himself, and all others similarly situated, and the general public, respectfully requests that the Court:

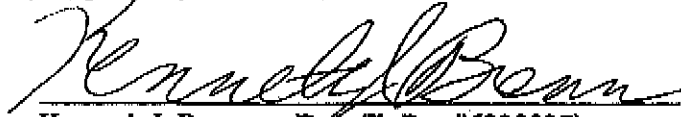
- I. Certify the Class as defined in the Complaint;
- II. Order Comcast to notify each and every member of the Class of the pendency of the claims in the action in order to give such persons an opportunity to seek relief;
- III. Enjoin Comcast from engaging in conduct that violates the Illinois Consumer Fraud Act as defined in the Complaint;
- IV. Enter a judgment in favor of Plaintiff and the Class on Counts I-V;
- V. Award compensatory damages to Plaintiff and the Class;
- VI. Award Plaintiff and the Class punitive damages;
- VII. Create a common fund comprised of all damages to Plaintiffs and the Class;
- VIII. Award Class counsel attorney's fees pursuant to 815 ILCS 505/10a(c), the Common Fund Doctrine or any other applicable law;
- IX. Award Plaintiff and the Class interest as prescribed by law;
- X. Award Plaintiff and the Class costs of the suit; and
- XI. Award Plaintiff and the Class such other relief as the Court may deem to be just, proper, and equitable.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff demands trial by jury of all issues in the Complaint triable to the jury.

Dated: June 5, 2008

Respectfully submitted,



Kenneth J. Brennan, Esq. (Il. Bar #6239037)

John A. Bruegger (Il. Bar #6278821)

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August J. Matteis, Jr.

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*(Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice
to be filed)*

Attorneys for Plaintiff Roger Lis

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS
COUNTY DEPARTMENT, CHANCERY DIVISION**

Roger Lis, on behalf of himself and
all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

COMCAST OF CHICAGO, INC.;
COMCAST OF ILLINOIS I, INC.;
COMCAST OF ILLINOIS III, INC.;
COMCAST OF ILLINOIS IV, INC.;
COMCAST OF ILLINOIS/TEXAS, INC.;
COMCAST MO EXPRESS OF ILLINOIS, INC.;
COMCAST OF NORTHERN ILLINOIS, INC.;
COMCAST SOUND COMMUNICATIONS INC.;
COMCAST OF SOUTH CHICAGO, INC.;
COMCASTIC, INC.;
DOES 1-150,

Serve at:

C T Corporation System
208 S. LaSalle Street
Suite 814
Chicago, IL 60604,

Defendants.

Civil No. _____

CLASS ACTION

DECLARATION OF DAMAGES PURSUANT TO SUPREME COURT RULE 222(b)

Now comes the Affiant, KENNETH J. BRENNAN, of SIMMONSCOOPER LLC,
attorneys for the Plaintiff, and after being first duly sworn on his oath respectfully states that
the total money damages sought by the Plaintiff herein does exceed the sum of Fifty
Thousand Dollars (\$50,000.00).

Case No. _____


Further, Affiant sayeth not.

STATE OF ILLINOIS)
) ss
COUNTY OF MADISON)


Kenneth J. Brennan

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 4 day of June
2008.

OFFICIAL SEAL
Julianne E. Pani Wood
Notary Public, State of Illinois
My Commission Expires 1/3/2011


Notary Public

Case No. _____

File Date: 8-26-2008

Case No: 08cv3984

ATTACHMENT #

EXHIBIT b-E

TAB (DESCRIPTION)

Exhibit D

ANTHONY P. MONZO
(LLM Titration)

ANDREW D. CATANESE

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

MONZO CATANESE

A Professional Corporation

E THOMAS HILLEGASS

MELINDA J. WEBER

June 5, 2008

VIA HAND DELIVERY

Direct Filing – Law Division
SUPERIOR COURT OF NEW JERSEY
9 North Main Street
Cape May Court House, NJ 08210

Re: Daniel Libonati, Jr., etc. v. COMCAST Cablevision of Jersey City, Inc., et al.
Our File No.: 1725-001

Dear Clerk:

I am enclosing with this letter the following:

1. Original and one copy of first page of Complaint;
2. Case Information Statement;
3. Our law firm's check in the amount of \$200.00 for the filing fee.

Kindly file the Complaint, returning the copy of the first page stamped filed along with the track assignment notice for service upon the defendants. I have enclosed a return envelope for your convenience.

Thank you.

Regards,



ANDREW D. CATANESE

acatanese@monzolaw.com

ADC:kdp
Enclosures

cc: Daniel Libonati, Jr. – Via Email Only
Gilbert Randolph LLP – Via Email Only

RECEIVED

2008 JUN -5 PM 3:36

OFFICE OF THE
CIVIL DIVISION MANAGER

Andrew D. Catanese, Esquire
MONZO CATANESE, P.C.
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Washington, DC 20005
(202) 772-2200
((Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice to be filed))

Attorneys for Plaintiff

DANIEL LIBONATI, JR.,

On Behalf of Himself, and
All Others Similarly Situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

COMCAST CABLEVISION OF JERSEY
CITY, INC., COMCAST CABLEVISION OF
MEADOWLANDS, INC., COMCAST
CELLULAR CORPORATION, COMCAST
OF HOPEWELL VALLEY, INC., COMCAST
OF NEW JERSEY, LLC, ABC
CORPORATION NOS. 1-100, FICTITIOUS
ENTITIES,

Defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT OF NEW JERSEY
LAW DIVISION
CAPE MAY COUNTY

DOCKET NO.:

Civil Action (CLASS ACTION)

**COMPLAINT
AND DEMAND FOR JURY**

Plaintiff, Daniel Libonati, Jr., ("Plaintiff"), on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated, based on information and belief and investigation of his counsel except for information based on personal knowledge, hereby alleges:

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. Speed and access are key features of high-speed Internet service. Defendant entities listed above (collectively, "Comcast" or "Defendant," as defined in Paragraph 13 below), providers of Internet service to citizens of New Jersey, advertise, market, and sell their high-speed Internet service as providing "the fastest Internet connection" and "unfettered access to all the content, services, and applications that the Internet has to offer." Comcast specifically represents that it provides the fastest possible access to "web applications" that are the most "data intensive" and that it "does not block access to any web sites or online applications, including peer-to-peer services." These and other similar statements by Comcast are patently false.

2. Comcast intentionally blocks its customers from using peer-to-peer ("P2P") file-sharing and other Internet applications, or otherwise impedes those applications, and it does so in a deceptive manner – by impersonating the computers of users attempting to share files. Comcast forges what are known as "reset packets," making it appear as if they are coming from one of the computers attempting to share a file. The forged reset packets tell the transmitting computer to stop its transmission. In other words, if file-sharing is analogized to a phone conversation, Comcast is like an operator who breaks in, disguises his or her voice as one of the callers, says "talk to you later," and abruptly disconnects the call.

3. Comcast's clandestine techniques are similar to those used by totalitarian governments to censor the use of the Internet. No doubt Comcast would characterize this

behavior as illegal and malicious hacking if perpetrated by others on Comcast and its customers. Indeed, Comcast's customers would be justified in assuming that Comcast was protecting them from this sort of conduct, rather than subjecting them to it.

4. Comcast's customers were not told that Comcast would block or otherwise impede P2P file-sharing or any other Internet applications. On the contrary, they were assured by Comcast that they would receive "unfettered access" to the Internet and its applications using the "fastest Internet connection." They never authorized Comcast to engage in practices contrary to these promises.

5. As a result of Comcast's actions, Plaintiff and the other members of the Class paid for a promised service that they did not receive. Comcast's actions constitute deceptive trade practices in connection with the sale or advertisement of any merchandise under the New Jersey Consumer Fraud Act, N.J.S.A. 56:8-1, *et seq.* ("NJCFA"), including, but not limited to, deception, fraud, false pretense, false promise, misrepresentation, or the knowing, concealment, suppression, or omission of any material fact with intent that others rely upon such concealment, suppression, or omission. *See*, N.J.S.A. 56:8-2. Under the Act, "merchandise" includes services such as Internet service. *See*, N.J.S.A. 56:8-1(c). Accordingly, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself, and those similarly situated, seeks all relief to which he is entitled, including equitable relief, actual damages, treble damages, a refund of all moneys Comcast acquired by means of its unlawful conduct, reasonable attorneys fees, filing fees, and reasonable costs of suit pursuant to N.J.S.A. 56:8-19.

PARTIES TO THE ACTION

6. Plaintiff resides in Hazlet Township, Monmouth County, New Jersey. He was a nine-year Comcast customer whose service was terminated on January 24, 2008 for "excessive

bandwidth usage." Comcast was not willing to reveal to Plaintiff the secret "bandwidth limit" that they applied to him. He has used P2P protocols to attempt to upload and share files with friends, and did in fact encounter massive delays in the process. Plaintiff has suffered an ascertainable loss under N.J.S.A. 56:8-19 and brings this action on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated.

7. Comcast Cablevision of Jersey City, Inc., is a New Jersey domestic corporation and is authorized to, and regularly does, conduct business within New Jersey.

8. Comcast Cablevision of Meadowlands, Inc., is a New Jersey domestic corporation, and is authorized to, and regularly does, conduct business within New Jersey.

9. Comcast Cellular Corporation, is a New Jersey domestic corporation and is authorized to, and regularly does, conduct business within New Jersey.

10. Comcast of Hopewell Valley, Inc., is a New Jersey domestic corporation and is authorized to, and regularly does, conduct business within New Jersey.

11. Comcast of New Jersey, LLC, is a New Jersey domestic limited liability company and is authorized to, and regularly does, conduct business within New Jersey.

12. ABC Corporation Nos. 1-100, are businesses or entities actually doing business in Cape May County whose true names and affiliations are currently unknown to Plaintiff, and who therefore are sued under fictitious names. Plaintiff further alleges that each of the fictitiously named Defendants perpetrated some or all of the wrongful acts alleged herein. Plaintiff will amend this Complaint to state the true names and affiliations of Defendants ABC Corporation Nos. 1-100 as soon as such information is ascertained.

13. The terms "Comcast" and "Defendants," as used herein, are defined to mean the Defendants named in Paragraphs 7 through 12 above.

14. The causes of action alleged herein arise out of Comcast's high-speed Internet service, trade practices, and advertising strategies originating and employed in New Jersey, including without limitation, Cape May County.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

15. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Comcast pursuant to R. 4:4-4(a)(6), because Comcast was authorized to do business in New Jersey within the time period relevant to the claims stated herein, or has transacted business within New Jersey, by, among other things, doing a series of acts in New Jersey for the purpose of realizing pecuniary benefit or contracting to supply services in New Jersey, or has succeeded to the obligations of entities that were authorized to do business in New Jersey or have transacted business in New Jersey.

16. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to N.J.S.A. 56:8-19 because, as explained more fully herein, Comcast's action violate the NJCFA.

17. Venue is proper within Cape May County pursuant to R. 4:3-2 because the cause of action arose, in part, in Cape May County and because Defendants conduct or have conducted business within this County.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

A. Comcast Markets High Speeds and Unfettered Access to the Internet.

18. Comcast provides high-speed Internet services to citizens of New Jersey.

19. Fast download and upload speeds and unfettered access are key features of Internet service. These features are especially important to consumers who download or upload large files.

20. Comcast advertises, markets, and sells its high-speed Internet service on the express basis that it provides exceptionally fast and unfettered access to the Internet.

21. Regarding the speed of its Internet access, Comcast represents, among other things, the following:

- “[W]hen it comes to getting the fastest Internet connection, a lot of different services claim to be the fastest, but Comcast actually delivers.”
- “The speed that this digital cable Internet connection can provide blows away the speeds that most competing technologies can attain.”
- “Comcast’s high speed Internet service provides anywhere from four to six times the speed that DSL based Internet access can provide!”
- That its service is “Blazing-Fast,” “Crazy-Fast,” “Mind-Blowing,” “Scorching,” “Lightning-Fast,” and “Way Faster Than DSL.”

22. Comcast represents that it provides the fastest speeds precisely for the applications that need it most – those that require large amounts of data to be uploaded and downloaded:

- “[Comcast] makes it possible for you to download even large files in just a few moments and to get onto sites such as gaming sites or virtual worlds.”
- “Comcast’s high speed Internet also has the advantage of always being on and ready for use.”
- “In order to unleash the full power of the Internet, you need to have the fastest possible access to it in your own home. This will be even more true as the Internet becomes an ever growing part of our lives. The need for speed comes from the fact that many of the best Web applications are also the most data intensive. That in turn, translates into requiring either more time or speed to download them, and since nobody wants to be staring at a download progress meter any longer than they have to, faster Internet connections equal a more enjoyable experience of surfing the Web.”
- “[Comcast] monitors your download activity, and when it detects that you’ve requested an especially large file or web document, it kicks the Internet connection into overdrive so that you can get that file onto your computer and go about your business!”

23. Comcast further represents that it does not block or slow any Internet applications, but rather provides “unfettered access to all the ... applications the Internet has to offer.” Comcast states that its service “can be used to open up the Internet, and all the potential

that it holds, for your enjoyment. With all of these features from Comcast, you have unbound access to all of the best aspects of the World Wide Web!”

B. Contrary to Its Representations, Comcast Blocks, Delays, Slows or Otherwise Impedes Applications That Require Large Data Transfers.

24. Contrary to its representations, Comcast blocks, delays, slows, or otherwise impedes Internet access for certain data-intensive Internet applications, such as P2P file-sharing using BitTorrent, Gnutella, Lotus Notes, and possibly other applications.

25. In early 2007, public interest organizations and consumers alleged that Comcast Corporation and its affiliates throughout the country (“Comcast Entities”) were engaging in these practices. Comcast denied the allegations and stuck to their original representations by claiming that they did not block or otherwise impede access to the Internet for any applications.

26. Later in 2007, the Electronic Frontier Foundation and the Associated Press conducted sophisticated testing to determine whether users’ access to high-speed Internet service was being blocked by the Comcast Entities for certain applications.

27. The testing led to shocking results. The Comcast Entities were blocking, slowing, and delaying Internet access for certain P2P applications, and were doing so in an outrageously deceptive manner – by impersonating the computers of users involved in file-sharing. The Comcast Entities were forging what are known as “reset packets,” making it appear as if they were coming from one of the computers attempting to file-share. The reset packet instructed the recipient computer to stop transmitting data, thus causing the computers involved to stop uploading and downloading the shared files.

28. Even after these results were made public, the Comcast Entities continued to deny their actions by stating on the company’s website that “[o]ur customers enjoy unfettered access

to all the content, services, and applications that the Internet has to offer.” The Comcast Entities further state that they do not:

[B]lock access to any Web site or applications, including BitTorrent. Our Customers use the Internet for downloading and uploading files, watching movies and videos, streaming music, sharing digital photos, accessing numerous peer-to-peer sites, VOIP applications like Vonage, and thousands of other applications online.

29. Then, in public comments submitted to the Federal Communications Commission (“FCC”) on February 12, 2008, the Comcast Entities finally admitted to “delaying” Internet access for certain P2P applications by generating forged reset packets that interrupted the connection between two computers attempting to share files. According to the Comcast Entities, their efforts to delay certain file-sharing applications were actually an attempt to prevent service degradation resulting from what they characterized as excessive bandwidth congestion created by these file-sharing applications. The Comcast Entities admitted that they had established pre-determined “congestion thresholds” that applied to the use of bandwidth in particular neighborhoods. When a Comcast subscriber in a particular neighborhood attempted to share a file in an area in which the “congestion threshold” was already exceeded, the Comcast Entities would send a forged reset packet that would terminate the connection between that subscriber and the computer with whom he or she was attempting to share files.

30. Notwithstanding that the Comcast Entities admitted these facts in their comments to the FCC, they never disclosed to their subscribers or potential subscribers that they blocked, slowed, or delayed Internet access. On the contrary, the Comcast Entities continued to state that they provided unfettered access to the Internet using the fastest possible Internet connection.

31. During all relevant times, Comcast has engaged and continues to engage in New Jersey in the same practices described in Paragraphs 17 through 29 above.

C. Plaintiff and the Other Class Members Paid Comcast for Promised Services They Never Received.

32. Plaintiff has lived in New Jersey for thirty-six years. Plaintiff was a nine-year Comcast customer whose service was terminated on January 24, 2008 for "excessive bandwidth usage." Comcast was not willing to reveal to Plaintiff the secret "bandwidth limit" that they applied to him.

33. Plaintiff has experienced severe speed and content limitations with regard to various protocols and applications that involve the transfer of large amounts of data.

34. Plaintiff and the other Class members, including members in Cape May County, were part of the target audience to which Comcast directed the advertisements generally described in Paragraphs 25 through 28 above. Plaintiff and the other Class members viewed these and other advertisements in various media (television, print, radio, Internet, etc.) and relied on the representations contained therein to purchase monthly subscriptions to Comcast's high-speed Internet service.

35. Plaintiff and the other Class members all subscribed to Comcast's high-speed Internet service at some point between June 5, 2002 and the present and have paid all necessary subscription fees. Comcast never notified Plaintiff or the other Class members that it would block, delay, slow, or otherwise impede P2P file-sharing or other Internet applications. On the contrary, both before and after they subscribed, Plaintiff and the other Class members were assured by Comcast that they would receive the fastest possible unfettered access to the Internet. Indeed, Plaintiff and the other Class members were inundated by Comcast with repeated representations that Comcast's high-speed Internet service provided fast and unfettered access to

the Internet. Plaintiff and the other Class members never authorized Defendant to block, slow, or delay their access to the Internet for any applications.

36. Plaintiff and other Class members have renewed their subscriptions on a monthly basis in reliance upon Comcast's representations regarding fast and unfettered access to the internet.

37. Plaintiff and the other Class members have suffered an ascertainable loss as a result of Comcast's conduct as described above.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

38. This action is brought as a class action pursuant to R. 4:32 and is properly maintainable as a class action as set forth below.

A. Class Description

39. The "Class" is defined as follows:

All citizens of New Jersey who purchased or maintained high-speed Internet service from Comcast at any time between June 5, 2002 and the date that the Court certifies the class. Specifically excluded from this Class is Comcast and all of its subsidiaries, parents, and other affiliates, all officers, directors, and employees of these entities, and all legal representatives, heirs, and assigns of these entities. Also excluded are any judicial officers who preside over this action and any juror that participates in this lawsuit.

B. Impracticability of Joinder

40. The Class is composed of thousands of citizens of New Jersey who purchased Comcast's high-speed Internet service. Accordingly, under R. 4:32-1(a)(1), joinder of all Class members would be impracticable. The disposition of Plaintiff's and the other Class members' claims in a class action will provide substantial benefits to the parties and the Court. The Class is ascertainable and there is a well-defined community of interest in the questions of law or fact

alleged since the rights of each Class member were infringed or violated in a similar fashion based upon Comcast's uniform conduct as described below.

C. Commonality

41. Defendant has acted in ways that affect all members of the proposed Class similarly. Questions of fact and law are common to each member of the Class, under R. 4:32-1(a)(2). These common questions of law or fact include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a) whether Comcast's false statements that it would provide fast, unfettered access to the Internet, specifically with respect to applications that involve large transfers of data, constitute deception, fraud, false pretense, false promise or misrepresentation in connection with the sale of merchandise under the NJCFA;
- b) whether Comcast's failure to inform its subscribers that it would not actually provide fast, unfettered access to the Internet, specifically with respect to applications that involve large transfers of data, constitute a concealment of a material fact in connection with the sale of merchandise under the NJCFA;
- c) whether Comcast's failure to inform its subscribers that it would not actually provide fast, unfettered access to the Internet, specifically with respect to applications that involve large transfers of data, constitute an omission of a material fact in connection with the sale of merchandise under the NJCFA; and
- d) whether Comcast's false statements that it would provide fast, unfettered access to the Internet, specifically with respect to applications that involve large transfers of data, constitute deception, fraud, false pretense, false promise or misrepresentation in connection with the advertisement of merchandise under the NJCFA.

D. Typicality

42. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the proposed Class, under R. 4:32-1(a)(3) because each Class member purchased Comcast's high-speed Internet service and received something less than that for which they paid. Thus, each Class member was wronged by the same offending conduct, and proof of Plaintiff's claims will similarly prove the claims of absent members of the Class.

E. Fair and Adequate Representation

43. Plaintiff is capable of fairly and adequately protecting the interests of the Class, pursuant to R. 4:32-1(a)(4) because his claims are common to the Class and proof of those claims will prove the claims of absent Class members. Plaintiff's interests are in harmony with the interests of other members of the Class, and none of Plaintiff's interests are adverse to those of other Class members. Plaintiff intends to pursue this litigation vigorously, and he selected as his counsel Gilbert Randolph LLP and Monzo Catanese, P.C., law firms experienced, collectively, in complex litigation. Gilbert Randolph LLP has served as class counsel in other complex matters.

F. Predomination

44. Questions of law and fact that are common to the Plaintiff and the Class predominate over question affecting only individual members, in accordance with R. 4:32-1(b)(3). This action predominately concerns Defendants' actions, namely, Defendants' dissemination of advertisements that promised that their high-speed Internet services would be fast and unfettered, and Defendants' acts that undermined those promises. Defendants' conduct towards Plaintiff and the Class was the same in this regard. Further, the impact of Defendants' conduct on Plaintiff and the Class was also standard, that is, all Class members paid for services that they did not receive.

G. Superiority

45. This class action is the superior method for adjudication of Plaintiff's and the Class's claims, under R. 4:32-1(b)(3). Class members have little interest in pursuing individual actions because the size of each class member's damages is very small; therefore, a class action is the superior method of pursuing these claims. There is no other pending litigation that concerns this Class's claims. Further, a class action is superior because Defendants' actions

towards Plaintiff and the Class were similar. Thus, the class action is manageable; and adjudication of the claims of each member of the Class would result in thousands of needlessly repetitive trials.

COUNT I
Misrepresentation of Merchandise

46. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 45 as though fully restated herein.

47. Under Section 56:8-2 of the NJCFA, it is an unlawful trade practice to use "deception, fraud, false pretense, false promise, or misrepresentation . . ." in connection with any sale of "merchandise" in New Jersey or in connection with the subsequent performance where such unlawful trade practice results in an ascertainable loss. Under Section 56:8-1 (c) of the NJCFA, "merchandise" includes services such as Comcast's high-speed Internet service.

48. As set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 45 above, Comcast repeatedly represented to Plaintiff and the other Class members that Comcast's high-speed Internet service provides both the fastest Internet connection and unfettered access to the Internet. Moreover, Comcast repeatedly represented to Plaintiff and the other Class members that Comcast's high-speed Internet service provides such fast and unfettered access for applications that involve large transfers of data. Indeed, Comcast represented that it actually increases the speed of its service ("kicks the Internet connection into overdrive") for such transfers. Comcast made these representations in connection with its sale of high-speed Internet service to Plaintiff and the other members of the Class.

49. The foregoing statements made and disseminated by Comcast constitute deception, fraud, false pretense, false promise, or misrepresentation. Contrary to Comcast's statements, it intended to and did block, slow, or delay its customers' access to the Internet and

to P2P file-sharing and other Internet applications. As described above, Comcast achieved this result by, among other things, surreptitiously transmitting forged reset packets to users' computers that immediately terminated all file-sharing activities.

50. Comcast intended for Plaintiff and the other Class members to rely on Comcast's untrue or misleading statements in subscribing to and paying for Comcast's high-speed Internet service. Plaintiff and the other Class members were denied the full value of the promised Internet service because Comcast's statements were untrue or misleading. Plaintiff and the other Class members have suffered an ascertainable loss and have lost money or property as a result of Comcast's untrue or misleading representations.

51. Comcast's scheme to hide its deceptive, intrusive, and damaging actions, which includes impersonating users and controlling their computers, is intentional, willful, malicious, and wanton.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands relief in accordance with the "Prayers for Relief" set forth below, which is incorporated herein by this reference.

COUNT II
Concealment of a Material Fact

52. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 51 as though fully restated herein.

53. Under Section 56:8-2 of the NJCFA it is an unlawful trade practice to conceal a material fact in connection with a sale of merchandise, including services, in New Jersey or in connection with the subsequent performance.

54. As set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 51 above, Comcast repeatedly represented to Plaintiff and the other Class members that Comcast's high-speed Internet service provides both the fastest Internet connection and unfettered access to the Internet. Moreover, Comcast

repeatedly represented to Plaintiff and the other Class members that Comcast's high-speed Internet service provides such fast and unfettered access for applications that involve large transfers of data. Indeed, Comcast represented that it actually increases the speed of its service ("kicks the Internet connection into overdrive") for such transfers. Comcast made these representations in connection with its sale of high-speed Internet service to Plaintiff and the other members of the Class. Comcast did not disclose that it blocked, delayed, slowed, or otherwise impeded access to the Internet.

55. The foregoing conduct constitutes concealment of material facts by Comcast. Contrary to Comcast's statements, it intended to and did block, delay, slow or otherwise impede its customers' access to the Internet and to P2P file-sharing and other Internet applications. As described above, Comcast achieved this result by, among other things, surreptitiously transmitting forged reset packets to users' computers that immediately terminated all file-sharing activities. Comcast did not disclose these facts to Plaintiffs or the Class members.

56. Comcast intended for Plaintiff and the other Class members to rely on Comcast's conduct, and its concealment of material facts concerning its blocking, delaying, slowing, or otherwise impeding Internet access, in subscribing to and paying for Comcast's high-speed Internet service. Comcast denied Plaintiff and the Class members the full value of the promised Internet service by this conduct. Plaintiff and the other Class members have suffered an ascertainable loss and have lost money or property as a result of Comcast's untrue or misleading representations and omissions.

57. Comcast's scheme to hide its deceptive, intrusive, and damaging actions, which includes impersonating users and controlling their computers, was intentional, willful, malicious, and wanton.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands relief in accordance with the "Prayers for Relief" set forth below, which is incorporated herein by this reference.

COUNT III
Omission of a Material Fact

58. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 57 as though fully restated herein.

59. Section 56:8-2 of the NJCFA prohibits the omission of any material fact in connection with a sale of merchandise, including services, in New Jersey or in connection with the subsequent performance.

60. As set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 57 above, Comcast repeatedly represented to Plaintiff and the other Class members that Comcast's high-speed Internet service provides both the fastest Internet connection and unfettered access to the Internet. Moreover, Comcast repeatedly represented to Plaintiff and the other Class members that Comcast's high-speed Internet service provides such fast and unfettered access for applications that involve large transfers of data. Indeed, Comcast represented that it actually increases the speed of its service ("kicks the Internet connection into overdrive") for such transfers. Comcast made these representations in connection with its sale of high-speed Internet service to Plaintiff and the other members of the Class. Comcast did not disclose that it blocked, delayed, slowed, or otherwise impeded access to the Internet.

61. The foregoing conduct constitutes omission of material facts by Comcast. Contrary to Comcast's statements, it intended to and did block, delay, slow or otherwise impede its customers' access to the Internet and to P2P file-sharing applications. As described above, Comcast achieved this result by surreptitiously transmitting forged reset packets to users'

computers that immediately terminated all file-sharing activities. Comcast did not disclose these facts to Plaintiffs or Class members.

62. Comcast intended for Plaintiff and the other Class members to rely on Comcast's conduct, and its omission of material facts concerning its blocking, delaying, slowing, or otherwise impeding Internet access, in subscribing to and paying for Comcast's high-speed Internet service. Comcast denied Plaintiff and the Class members the full value of the promised Internet service by this conduct. Accordingly, Plaintiff and the other Class members have suffered an ascertainable loss and have lost money or property as a result of Comcast's untrue or misleading representations.

63. These omissions constitute a failure to state material facts because speed and unfettered access to the Internet are the principal selling points of high-speed Internet service. Virtually all of Comcast's advertising addresses these two qualities.

64. Comcast's omissions injured Plaintiff and the other members of the Class and caused them to sustain an ascertainable loss because they were caused to purchase Comcast's high-speed Internet service by the omissions and because they paid for promised service that they did not receive.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands relief in accordance with the "Prayers for Relief" set forth below, which is incorporated herein by this reference.

COUNT IV
Deceptive Advertising

65. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 64 as though fully restated herein.

66. The NJCFA prohibits the use of "deception, fraud, false pretense, false promise, or misrepresentation," in connection with the advertisement of any merchandise, including services. *See* N.J.S.A.56:8-2.

67. As set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 64 above, Comcast repeatedly represented to Plaintiff and the other Class members that Comcast's high-speed Internet service provides both the fastest Internet connection and unfettered access to the Internet. Moreover, Comcast repeatedly represented to Plaintiff and the other Class members that Comcast's high-speed Internet service provides such fast and unfettered access for applications that involve large transfers of data. Indeed, Comcast represented that it actually increases the speed of its service ("kicks the Internet connection into overdrive") for such transfers. Comcast made these representations in connection with its sale of high-speed Internet service to Plaintiff and the other members of the Class.

68. The foregoing statements made and disseminated by Comcast constitute deception, fraud, false pretense, false promise, or misrepresentation. Contrary to Comcast's statements, it intended to and did block, slow, or delay its customers' access to the Internet and to P2P file-sharing and other Internet applications. As described above, Comcast achieved this result by, among other things, surreptitiously transmitting forged reset packets to users' computers that immediately terminated all file-sharing activities.

69. Comcast intended for Plaintiff and the other Class members to rely on Comcast's untrue or misleading statements in subscribing to and paying for Comcast's high-speed Internet service and were denied the full value of the promised Internet service because Comcast's statements were untrue or misleading. Accordingly, Plaintiff and the other Class members have

suffered an ascertainable loss and have lost money or property as a result of Comcast's untrue or misleading representations.

70. This constitutes deceptive advertising because speed and unfettered access to the Internet are the principal selling points of high-speed Internet service. Virtually all of Comcast's advertising addresses these two qualities.

71. Comcast's deceptive advertising injured Plaintiff and the other members of the Class and caused them to sustain ascertainable loss because they were caused to purchase Comcast's high-speed Internet service by the omissions and because they paid for promised service that they did not receive.

72. Comcast's scheme to hide its deceptive, intrusive, and damaging actions, which includes impersonating users and controlling their computers, was intentional, willful, malicious, and wanton.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands relief in accordance with the "Prayers for Relief" set forth below, which is incorporated herein by this reference.

COUNT V
Civil Conspiracy

73. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 72 as though fully restated herein.

74. Defendants, each of them, conspired or agreed with their parent corporation, each to the other, to engage in a conscious course of conduct to engage in deception, fraud, false pretense, false promise, misrepresentation, or the concealment, suppression, or omission of any material fact regarding the nature of the product they were selling and in doing so, chose to commit unlawful acts in violation of the NJFCA, as set forth herein.

75. Defendants did, in fact, commit such unlawful acts pursuant to the conspiracy and knowingly conspired to continue to engage in deception, fraud, false pretense, false promise, misrepresentation, or the concealment, suppression, or omission of any material fact regarding the nature of the product they were selling in violation of the NJCFA, as set forth herein. Defendants, each to the other, conspired or agreed with their parent corporation to engage in a course of deceitful advertising and promotion so as to continue to engage in deception, fraud, false pretense, false promise, misrepresentation, or the concealment, suppression, or omission of any material fact regarding the nature of the product they were selling, while advertising and causing members of the consuming public, including Plaintiff and members of the Class herein, to be lured into a false sense of security believing that they were, among other things, receiving unfettered access to the internet, when Defendants knew or should have known that they were not. Defendants engaged in a common plan and scheme with their parent corporation to conceal this knowledge from the public and to conceal the nature of the product they were selling. Defendants, together with their parent corporation, were engaged in a joint venture, enterprise, or agency for the aforesaid purpose of deceit and by reason of their capacity as joint venturers, each in furtherance of the conspiracy as aforesaid, the heretofore mentioned acts, deeds, knowledge, and omissions of said Defendants are imputable to the parent corporation, both jointly and severally.

76. As a direct and proximate result of the aforesaid conspiracy, Plaintiff and the members of the Class have been damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands relief in accordance with the "Prayers for Relief" set forth below, which is incorporated herein by this reference.

COUNT VI
Punitive Damages

77. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 76 as though fully restated herein.

78. Plaintiff alleges that the harm Plaintiff suffered was the result of the Defendants' acts or omissions, and such acts or omissions were actuated by actual malice or accompanied by a wanton and willful disregard of persons who foreseeably might be harmed by those acts or omissions. *See* N.J.S.A. 2A:15-5.12.

79. Therefore, Plaintiff respectfully requests the Court to award Plaintiff and the Class punitive damages.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands relief in accordance with the "Prayers for Relief" set forth below, which is incorporated herein by this reference.

PRAYERS FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself, all others similarly situated, respectfully requests that this Court:

- I. Certify the Class as defined in this Complaint;
- II. Order Comcast to notify each and every member of the Class of the pendency of the claims in this action in order to give such persons an opportunity to seek relief;
- III. Enjoin Comcast from engaging in conduct that violates the NJCFA, as defined in this Complaint;
- IV. Enter a judgment in favor of Plaintiff and the Class on Counts I-VI;
- V. Award compensatory damages to Plaintiff and the Class;
- VI. Award Plaintiff and the Class treble damages; pursuant to N.J.S.A. 56:8-19;

VII. Award Plaintiff and the Class a refund of all moneys Comcast acquired by means of its unlawful conduct;

VIII. Award Plaintiff and the Class punitive damages; pursuant to N.J.S.A. 2A:15-5.9, *et seq.*;

IX. Create a common fund comprised of all damages awarded to Plaintiff and the Class;

X. Award Class counsel attorney's fees pursuant to N.J.S.A. 56:8-19, the Common Fund Doctrine, or any other applicable law;

XI. Award Plaintiff and the Class interest as prescribed by law;

XII. Award Plaintiff and the Class the costs of this suit; and

XIII. Award Plaintiff and the Class such other relief as this Court may deem to be just, proper, and equitable.

JURY DEMAND

Pursuant to R.4:35 plaintiffs hereby demand trial by jury as to all issues.

Dated: June 5, 2008

Respectfully submitted,



Andrew D. Catanese
Monzo Catanese, P.C.
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(609) 463-4601


August J. Matteis, Jr.
Gilbert Randolph LLP
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Washington, DC 20005
(202) 772-2200
(Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice
to be filed)
Attorneys for Plaintiff

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO R. 4:5-1(b)(2)

To the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, there are two class action claims that relate to the subject matter of this Complaint. The matter in controversy herein is not the subject of any other action pending in any court or arbitration proceeding. Notwithstanding the foregoing, plaintiff is aware of one pending suit in the District of Columbia as well as anticipated suits in California and Illinois arising out of similar conduct by affiliates of the Comcast defendants named herein. Additionally, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, there are no other persons known to me who should be added as parties to this matter, nor are there any other actions contemplated.

Dated: June 5, 2008

Respectfully submitted,



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Attorneys for Plaintiff

CHECK REQUEST

OR REIMBURSEMENT. FAILURE TO DO SO MAY RESULT IN REQUEST BEING RETURNED TO YOU FOR COMPLETION.***

REQUIRED:	HSR	APPROVED BY:	
RECK TO:	Karen	REQUESTED BY:	HDL
RE:	to file Class Action Complaint Treasurer, State of New Jersey		

	DISBURSEMENT CODE:
<i>Portbio / Conmat</i>	

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004884

LAW OFFICES MONZO CATANESE, P.C.

DATE : Jun 5/2008

CHE # : 04884

AMOUNT: \$200.00

ACCOUNT: GENERAL - 1

PAID TO: Treasurer State of New Jersey

Filing Fee Class Action Complaint

1725 - COMCAST- Class Action Suit

MATTER: 1725-001

LAWYER: Andrew D. Catanese

c/o Monzo Catanese, PC

211 South Main Street -- Suite 104

Cape May Court House

NJ

08210

COMCAST- Class Action Suit

**** GENERAL BALANCES ****

UNBILLED DISBS:

A/R BALANCE :




17.63

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★★ TRUST BALANCES ★★

TRUST BALANCE :

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 CIVIL CASE INFORMATION STATEMENT RECEIVED (CIS)		FOR USE BY CLERK'S OFFICE ONLY
2008 JUN -5 PM 3:38 Use for Initial Law Division Civil Part pleadings (not motions) under Rule 4:5-1 OF pleading will be rejected for filing, under Rule 1:5-6(c), CIVIL DIVISION Information above the black bar is not completed or If attorney's signature is not affixed.		PAYMENT TYPE: CK CG CA CHG/CK NO. AMOUNT: OVERPAYMENT: BATCH NUMBER:
ATTORNEY/PRO SE NAME Andrew D. Catanese, Esquire	TELEPHONE NUMBER (609) 463-4601	COUNTY OF VENUE Cape May
FIRM NAME (if applicable) Monzo Catanese, P.C.	DOCKET NUMBER (When available)	
OFFICE ADDRESS 211 South Main Street, Suite 104 Cape May Court House, NJ 08210	DOCUMENT TYPE Complaint	
NAME OF PARTY (e.g., John Doe, Plaintiff) Daniel Libonati, Jr., On Behalf of Himself, And All Others Similarly Situating		JURY DEMAND <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
CAPTION Daniel Libonati, Jr., etc. v. COMCAST Cablevision of Jersey City, Inc., COMCAST Cablevision of Meadowlands, Inc., COMCAST Cellular Corporation, COMCAST of Hopewell Valley, Inc., COMCAST of New Jersey, LLC, ABC Corporation Nos. 1-100, Fictitious Entities.		
CASE TYPE NUMBER (See reverse side for listing) See Below	IS THIS A PROFESSIONAL MALPRACTICE CASE? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO IF YOU HAVE CHECKED "YES," SEE N.J.S.A. 2A:53A-27 AND APPLICABLE CASE LAW REGARDING YOUR OBLIGATION TO FILE AN AFFIDAVIT OF MERIT.	
RELATED CASES PENDING? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	IF YES, LIST DOCKET NUMBERS	
DO YOU ANTICIPATE ADDING ANY PARTIES (arising out of same transaction or occurrence)? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	NAME OF DEFENDANT'S PRIMARY INSURANCE COMPANY, IF KNOWN <input type="checkbox"/> NONE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN	
THE INFORMATION PROVIDED ON THIS FORM CANNOT BE INTRODUCED INTO EVIDENCE.		
CASE CHARACTERISTICS FOR PURPOSES OF DETERMINING IF CASE IS APPROPRIATE FOR MEDIATION:		
DO PARTIES HAVE A CURRENT, PAST OR RECURRENT RELATIONSHIP? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	IF YES, IS THAT RELATIONSHIP <input type="checkbox"/> EMPLOYER-EMPLOYEE <input type="checkbox"/> FRIEND/NEIGHBOR <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (explain) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAMILIAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUSINESS	
DOES THE STATUTE GOVERNING THIS CASE PROVIDE FOR PAYMENT OF FEES BY THE LOSING PARTY? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		
USE THIS SPACE TO ALERT THE COURT TO ANY SPECIAL CASE CHARACTERISTICS THAT MAY WARRANT INDIVIDUAL MANAGEMENT OR ACCELERATED DISPOSITION: Plaintiff will request certification of class action.		
 DO YOU OR YOUR CLIENT NEED ANY DISABILITY ACCOMMODATIONS? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	IF YES, PLEASE IDENTIFY THE REQUESTED ACCOMMODATION:	
WILL AN INTERPRETER BE NEEDED? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	IF YES, FOR WHAT LANGUAGE:	
ATTORNEY SIGNATURE  Andrew D. Catanese, Esq. Effective 02/01/2008, CN 10517-English		

6/5/08

SIDE 2

CIVIL CASE INFORMATION STATEMENT (CIS)

Use for initial pleadings (not motions) under *Rule 4:5-1***CASE TYPES** (Choose one and enter number of case type in appropriate space on the reverse side.)**Track I — 150 days' discovery**

- 151 NAME CHANGE
- 175 FORFEITURE
- 302 TENANCY
- 399 REAL PROPERTY (other than Tenancy, Contract, Condemnation, Complex Commercial or Construction)
- 502 BOOK ACCOUNT (debt collection matters only)
- 505 OTHER INSURANCE CLAIM (INCLUDING DECLARATORY JUDGMENT ACTIONS)
- 508 PIP COVERAGE
- 510 UM or UIM CLAIM
- 511 ACTION ON NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT
- 512 LEMON LAW
- 801 SUMMARY ACTION
- 802 OPEN PUBLIC RECORDS ACT (SUMMARY ACTION)
- 999 OTHER (Briefly describe nature of action)

Track II — 300 days' discovery

- 305 CONSTRUCTION
- 509 EMPLOYMENT (other than CEPA or LAD)
- 599 CONTRACT/COMMERCIAL TRANSACTION
- 803 AUTO NEGLIGENCE — PERSONAL INJURY
- 805 PERSONAL INJURY
- 810 AUTO NEGLIGENCE — PROPERTY DAMAGE
- 899 TORT — OTHER

Track III — 450 days' discovery

- 005 CIVIL RIGHTS
- 301 CONDEMNATION
- 602 ASSAULT AND BATTERY
- 604 MEDICAL MALPRACTICE
- 606 PRODUCT LIABILITY
- 607 PROFESSIONAL MALPRACTICE
- 608 TOXIC TORT
- 609 DEFAMATION
- 616 WHISTLEBLOWER / CONSCIENTIOUS EMPLOYEE PROTECTION ACT (CEPA) CASES
- 617 INVERSE CONDEMNATION
- 618 LAW AGAINST DISCRIMINATION (LAD) CASES

Track IV — Active Case Management by Individual Judge / 450 days' discovery

- 156 ENVIRONMENTAL/ENVIRONMENTAL COVERAGE LITIGATION
- 303 MT. LAUREL
- 508 COMPLEX COMMERCIAL
- 513 COMPLEX CONSTRUCTION
- 514 INSURANCE FRAUD
- 701 ACTIONS IN LIEU OF PREROGATIVE WRITS

Mass Tort (Track IV)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 241 TOBACCO | 275 ORTHO EVRA |
| 248 CIBA GEIGY | 276 DEPO-PROVERA |
| 286 HORMONE REPLACEMENT THERAPY (HRT) | 277 MAHWAH TOXIC DUMP |
| 271 ACCUTANE | 278 ZOMETHA/AREIDIA |
| 272 BEXTRA/CELEBREX | 601 ASBESTOS |
| 274 RISPERDAL/SEROQUEL/ZYPREXA | 619 VIOXX |

If you believe this case requires a track other than that provided above, please indicate the reason on Side 1, in the space under "Case Characteristics."

Please check off each applicable category:

☐ Verbal Threshold☒ Putative Class Action☐ Title 59

Exhibit E

ORIGINAL FILED

JUL 11 2008

LOS ANGELES
SUPERIOR COURT

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SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
CENTRAL DISTRICT

JORDAN LEIGH, and MICHAEL ARANA,
On Behalf of Themselves and
All Others Similarly Situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

COMCAST OF CALIFORNIA II, INC.,
et al.,

Defendants.

CASE NO.: BC392029

CLASS ACTION

PLAINTIFFS' FIRST AMENDED
COMPLAINT FOR:

(1) VIOLATIONS OF BUSINESS
AND PROFESSIONS CODE §
17500, *et seq.*

(2) VIOLATIONS OF BUSINESS
AND PROFESSIONS CODE §
17200, *et seq.*

(3) VIOLATIONS OF THE
CONSUMERS LEGAL
REMEDIES ACT

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

The Honorable Victoria Chaney
Department 324

Plaintiffs Jordan Leigh and Michael Arana ("Plaintiffs"), on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated, based on information and belief and investigation of their counsel, except for information based on personal knowledge, hereby allege:

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. Speed and access are key features of high-speed Internet service. Defendant entities (collectively, "Comcast" or "Defendants," as defined in Paragraph 16, below), providers of Internet service to citizens of California, advertise, market, and sell their high-speed Internet service as providing both "the fastest Internet connection" and "unfettered access to all the content, services, and applications that the Internet has to offer." Comcast specifically represents that it provides the fastest possible access to "web applications" that are the most "data intensive" and that it "does not block access to any web sites or online applications, including peer-to-peer services." These and other similar statements by Comcast are patently false.

2. Comcast intentionally blocks, slows, and delays its customers from using peer-to-peer ("P2P") file-sharing applications, or otherwise impedes those applications, and does so in a deceptive manner – by impersonating the computers of users attempting to share files. Comcast forges electronic signals known as "reset packets," making it appear as if these reset packets are coming from one of the computers attempting to share a particular file. The forged reset packets tell the transmitting computer to stop its transmission. In other words, if file-sharing is analogized to a phone conversation, Comcast is like an operator who breaks in, disguises his or her voice as one of the callers, says "talk to you later," and abruptly disconnects the call.

1 3. Comcast's clandestine techniques are similar to those used by totalitarian
2 governments to censor the use of the Internet. No doubt Comcast would characterize this behavior
3 as illegal and malicious hacking if perpetrated by others on Comcast and its customers. Indeed,
4 Comcast's customers would be justified in assuming that Comcast was protecting them from this
5 sort of conduct, rather than subjecting them to it.

6 4. Comcast's customers were not told that Comcast would block, slow, delay, or
7 otherwise impede P2P file-sharing applications. On the contrary, they were assured by Comcast
8 that they would receive "unfettered access" to the Internet and its applications using the "fastest
9 Internet connection." They never authorized Comcast to engage in practices contrary to these
10 promises.

11 5. As a result of Comcast's actions, Plaintiffs and the other members of the Class paid
12 for a promised service that they did not receive. Comcast's actions constitute false or misleading
13 advertising under section 17500 of California's Business and Professions Code; unlawful, unfair,
14 or fraudulent business acts or practices and misleading advertising under section 17200 of
15 California's Business and Professions Code; and violations of California's Consumers Legal
16 Remedies Act (Cal. Civ. Code § 1750, *et seq.*, hereinafter "CLRA"). Accordingly, Plaintiffs, on
17 behalf of themselves and those similarly situated, seek all relief to which they are entitled,
18 including equitable relief, restitution, and reasonable attorney's fees as provided for under sections
19 17535 and 17203 of California's Business and Professions Code; section 1780 of the CLRA; and
20 section 1021.5 of California's Code of Civil Procedure.

21 **PARTIES TO THE ACTION**

22 6. Plaintiff Leigh is a twenty-eight year-old webmaster and communications student
23 who has lived in California for the past five (5) years. Plaintiff Leigh is a "person" and a
24 "consumer" under sections 17506 and 17201 of California's Business and Professions Code, and
25 under section 1761 of the CLRA, who brings this action on behalf of himself and those similarly
26 situated. Plaintiff Leigh has subscribed to Comcast's high-speed Internet service for the past two
27 (2) years and has experienced severe speed and content limitations with regard to the use of P2P
28 file-sharing protocols and other Internet applications.

1 7. Plaintiff Arana is a twenty-nine year-old graphic designer and chauffeur who has
2 lived in California his entire life. Plaintiff Arana is a "person" and a "consumer" under sections
3 17506 and 17201 of California's Business and Professions Code, and under section 1761 of the
4 CLRA, who brings this action on behalf of himself and those similarly situated. Plaintiff Arana
5 has subscribed to Comcast's high-speed Internet service for the past four (4) years and has
6 experienced severe speed and content limitations with regard to the use of P2P file-sharing
7 protocols and other Internet applications.

8 8. Defendant COMCAST OF CALIFORNIA II, INC. is a registered California
9 corporation and is a "person" within the meaning of sections 17506 and 17201 of California's
10 Business and Professions Code, and section 1761 of the CLRA.

11 9. Defendant COMCAST OF CALIFORNIA III, INC. is a registered California
12 corporation and is a "person" within the meaning of sections 17506 and 17201 of California's
13 Business and Professions Code, and section 1761 of the CLRA.

14 10. Defendant COMCAST OF CALIFORNIA V, INC. is a registered California
15 corporation and is a "person" within the meaning of sections 17506 and 17201 of California's
16 Business and Professions Code, and section 1761 of the CLRA.

17 11. Defendant COMCAST OF CALIFORNIA VI, INC. is a registered California
18 corporation and is a "person" within the meaning of sections 17506 and 17201 of California's
19 Business and Professions Code, and section 1761 of the CLRA.

20 12. Defendant COMCAST OF CALIFORNIA IX, INC. is a registered California
21 corporation and is a "person" within the meaning of sections 17506 and 17201 of California's
22 Business and Professions Code, and section 1761 of the CLRA.

23 13. Defendant COMCAST OF CALIFORNIA X, INC. is a registered California
24 corporation and is a "person" within the meaning of sections 17506 and 17201 of California's
25 Business and Professions Code, and section 1761 of the CLRA.

26 14. Defendant COMCAST OF CALIFORNIA XIII, INC. is a registered California
27 corporation and is a "person" within the meaning of sections 17506 and 17201 of California's
28 Business and Professions Code, and section 1761 of the CLRA.

1 15. Defendants DOES 1 – 150 are persons or entities whose true names and affiliations
2 are currently unknown to Plaintiffs, and who therefore are sued under fictitious names. Plaintiffs
3 allege that each of the fictitiously named Defendants is a registered California corporation.
4 Plaintiffs further allege that each of the fictitiously named Defendants perpetrated some or all of
5 the wrongful acts alleged herein. Plaintiffs will amend this First Amended Complaint to state the
6 true names and affiliations of Defendants DOES 1 – 150 as soon as such information is
7 ascertained.

8 16. The terms "Comcast" and "Defendants," as used herein, are defined to mean the
9 Defendants named in Paragraphs 8 through 15.

10 17. Defendants are all entities registered with the Office of the Secretary of State of
11 California whose registered agent, C T Corporation System, has an address of 818 West Seventh
12 Street, Los Angeles, CA 90017. Defendants are authorized to, and regularly do, conduct business
13 in California by advertising, marketing, selling, or providing services within California.

14 18. At all times herein mentioned, each of the Defendants was an agent, servant,
15 employee, co-conspirator, or joint venturer of each of the other Defendants. In doing the things
16 alleged in the causes of action stated herein, each and every Defendant was acting within the
17 course and scope of this agency, employment, conspiracy, or joint venture, and was acting with
18 the consent, permission, and authorization of each of the other Defendants. All actions of each of
19 the Defendants, as alleged in the causes of action stated herein, were ratified, approved, or
20 authorized by every other Defendant with full knowledge of such acts. Defendants are thus jointly
21 and severally liable for such actions.

22 19. The causes of action alleged herein arise out of Defendants' high-speed Internet
23 service, trade practices, and advertising strategies originating and employed in California.

24 JURISDICTION AND VENUE

25 20. This Court has personal jurisdiction over the Defendants under section 410.10 of
26 California's Code of Civil Procedure because Defendants are entities that have sufficient
27 minimum contacts in California, are citizens of California, or otherwise intentionally avail
28 themselves of the California market through their advertising, marketing, selling, or providing of

high-speed Internet service in California or by having such other contacts with California so as to render the exercise of jurisdiction over them by the California courts consistent with traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.

21. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action under sections 17535 and 17203 of California's Business and Professions Code, and section 1780 of the CLRA.

22. Venue is proper in Los Angeles County under sections 395 and 395.5 of California's Code of Civil Procedure, and section 1780(c) of the CLRA.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

A. Comcast Markets High Speeds and Unfettered Access to the Internet.

23. Comcast provides high-speed Internet service to citizens of California.

24. Fast download and upload speeds, and unfettered access, are key features of Internet service. These features are especially important to consumers who download or upload large files.

25. Comcast advertises, markets, and sells its high-speed Internet service on the express basis that it provides exceptionally fast and unfettered access to the Internet and Internet applications.

26. Regarding the speed of its Internet access, Comcast represents, among other things, the following:

- "[W]hen it comes to getting the fastest Internet connection, a lot of different services claim to be the fastest, but Comcast actually delivers."
- "The speed that this digital cable Internet connection can provide blows away the speeds that most competing technologies can attain."
- "Comcast's high speed Internet service provides anywhere from four to six times the speed that DSL based Internet access can provide!"
- That its service is "Blazing-Fast," "Crazy-Fast," "Mind-Blowing," "Scorching," "Lightning-Fast," and "Way Faster Than DSL."

27. Comcast represents that it provides the fastest speeds precisely for the applications that need it most – those that require large amounts of data to be uploaded and downloaded:

- “[Comcast] makes it possible for you to download even large files in just a few moments and to get onto sites such as gaming sites or virtual worlds.”
- “Comcast’s high speed Internet also has the advantage of always being on and ready for use.”
- “In order to unleash the full power of the Internet, you need to have the fastest possible access to it in your own home. This will be even more true as the Internet becomes an ever growing part of our lives. The need for speed comes from the fact that many of the best Web applications are also the most data intensive. That in turn, translates into requiring either more time or speed to download them, and since nobody wants to be staring at a download progress meter any longer than they have to, faster Internet connections equal a more enjoyable experience of surfing the Web.”
- “[Comcast] monitors your download activity, and when it detects that you’ve requested an especially large file or web document, it kicks the Internet connection into overdrive so that you can get that file onto your computer and go about your business!”

28. Comcast further represents that it does not block, slow, or delay any Internet applications, but rather provides “unfettered access to all the content, services, and applications that the Internet has to offer.” Comcast states that its service “can be used to open up the Internet, and all the potential that it holds, for your enjoyment. With all of these features from Comcast, you have unbound access to all of the best aspects of the World Wide Web!”

B. Contrary to Its Representations, Comcast Blocks, Slows, Delays, or Otherwise Impedes Applications That Require Large Data Transfers.

29. Contrary to its representations, Comcast blocks, slows, delays, or otherwise impedes Internet access for certain data-intensive Internet applications, such as P2P file-sharing protocols like BitTorrent, Gnutella, Lotus Notes, and other applications.

30. In early 2007, public interest organizations and consumers alleged that Comcast Corporation and its affiliates throughout the country (the “Comcast Entities”) were engaging in these practices. The Comcast Entities denied the allegations and stuck to their original representations by claiming that they did not block or otherwise impede access to the Internet for any applications.

31. Later in 2007, the Electronic Frontier Foundation and the Associated Press conducted sophisticated testing to determine whether users’ access to high-speed Internet service was being blocked by the Comcast Entities for certain applications.

1 32. The testing led to shocking results. The Comcast Entities were blocking, slowing,
2 and delaying Internet access for certain P2P applications, and were doing so in an outrageously
3 deceptive manner – by impersonating the computers of users involved in file-sharing. The
4 Comcast Entities were forging what are known as “reset packets,” making it appear as if these
5 reset packets were coming from one of the computers attempting to share files. The reset packets
6 instructed the source computers to stop transmitting data, thus causing the computers involved to
7 stop uploading and downloading shared files.

8 33. Even after these results were made public, the Comcast Entities continued to deny
9 their actions by stating on the company’s website that “[o]ur customers enjoy unfettered access to
10 all the content, services, and applications that the Internet has to offer.” The Comcast Entities
11 further state that they do not:

12 [B]lock access to any Web site or applications, including BitTorrent.
13 Our Customers use the Internet for downloading and uploading files,
14 watching movies and videos, streaming music, sharing digital
15 photos, accessing numerous peer-to-peer sites, VOIP applications
16 like Vonage, and thousands of other applications online.

17 34. Then, in public comments submitted to the Federal Communications Commission
18 (“FCC”) on February 12, 2008, the Comcast Entities finally admitted to “delaying” Internet access
19 for certain P2P applications by generating forged reset packets that interrupted the connection
20 between two computers attempting to share files. According to the Comcast Entities, their efforts
21 to delay certain file-sharing applications were actually an attempt to prevent service degradation
22 resulting from what they characterized as excessive bandwidth congestion created by these file-
23 sharing applications. The Comcast Entities admitted that they had established pre-determined
24 “congestion thresholds” that applied to the use of bandwidth in particular neighborhoods. When a
25 Comcast subscriber in a particular neighborhood attempted to share a file in an area in which the
26 “congestion threshold” was already exceeded, the Comcast Entities would send a forged reset
27 packet that would terminate the connection between that subscriber and the computer with whom
28 he or she was attempting to share files.

29 35. Notwithstanding that the Comcast Entities admitted these facts in their comments
30 to the FCC, they never disclosed to their subscribers or potential subscribers that they blocked,

1 slowed, or delayed Internet access. On the contrary, the Comcast Entities continued to state that
2 they provided unfettered access to the Internet using the fastest possible Internet connection.

3 36. At all relevant times, Comcast has engaged and continues to engage in the same
4 practices described in Paragraphs 29 through 35 above in California.

5 C. Plaintiffs and the Other Class Members Paid Comcast
6 for Promised Services They Never Received.

7 37. Plaintiff Leigh currently lives in Rohnert Park, California. He is a twenty-eight
8 year-old webmaster and communications student who has lived in California for the past five (5)
9 years.

10 38. Plaintiff Arana currently lives in Monterey, California. He is a twenty-nine year-
11 old graphic designer and chauffeur who has lived in California his entire life.

12 39. Plaintiffs subscribe to the so-called "high-speed" Internet service provided by
13 Comcast. They use their Internet connections for a wide variety of functions, including various
14 protocols and applications that involve the transfer of large amounts of data, such as P2P file-
15 sharing.

16 40. Plaintiffs and the other Class members were part of the target audience to which
17 Comcast directed the advertisements generally described in Paragraphs 25 through 28 above.
18 Plaintiffs and the other Class members viewed these and other advertisements in various media
19 (television, print, radio, Internet, etc.) and relied on the representations contained therein to
20 purchase monthly subscriptions to Comcast's high-speed Internet service.

21 41. Plaintiffs have noticed on numerous occasions that their attempts to use various
22 Internet applications, such as P2P file-sharing, have been blocked, slowed, or delayed by Comcast.

23 42. Plaintiffs and the other Class members all subscribed to Comcast's high-speed
24 Internet service at some point between June 5, 2004 and the forthcoming date of class
25 certification, and have paid all necessary subscription fees. Comcast never notified Plaintiffs or
26 the other Class members that it would block, slow, or delay P2P file-sharing or any other Internet
27 applications. On the contrary, both before and after they subscribed, Plaintiffs and the other
28 Class members were assured by Comcast that they would receive the fastest possible unfettered

1 access to the Internet. Indeed, Plaintiffs and the other Class members were inundated by Comcast
2 with repeated representations that its high-speed Internet service provided fast and unfettered
3 access to the Internet. Plaintiffs and the other Class members never authorized Defendants to
4 block, slow, or delay their access to the Internet for any applications.

5 43. Plaintiffs and the other Class members have suffered injury as a result of Comcast's
6 conduct described above.

7 CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

8 44. This action is brought as a class action under section 382 of California's Code of
9 Civil Procedure, and is further maintainable as a class action under the requirements of section
10 1781(b) of the CLRA as set forth below.

11 A. Class Description

12 45. The "Class" is defined as follows:

13 All citizens of California who purchased or received high-speed Internet
14 service from Comcast at any time between June 5, 2004 and the
15 forthcoming date of class certification. Specifically excluded from this
16 Class is Comcast and all of its subsidiaries, parents, and other affiliates,
17 all officers, directors, and employees of these entities, and all legal
representatives, heirs, and assigns of these entities. Also excluded are
any judicial officers who preside over this action and any juror that
participates in this lawsuit.

18 B. Impracticability of Joinder

19 46. The Class is composed of thousands of citizens of California who purchased
20 Comcast's high-speed Internet service. Accordingly, joinder of all Class members would be
21 impracticable. Defendants have harmed thousands of subscribers in California, but the nature of
22 the harm is such that few, if any, subscribers would be able to pursue a claim for damages
23 independent of a class action. The wrongful conduct at issue is highly complex, so it is unlikely
24 that an individual plaintiff will have the resources to vindicate his or her rights. Therefore, the
25 disposition of Plaintiffs' and the other Class members' claims in a class action will provide
26 substantial benefits to the parties and the Court, as this will promote the orderly and expeditious
27 administration and adjudication of the Class members' claims, foster economics of time, effort,
28 and resources, and ensure uniformity of decisions. Furthermore, the Class is ascertainable and

1 there is a well-defined community of interest in the questions of law or fact alleged since the rights
2 of each Class member were infringed or violated in a similar fashion based upon Comcast's
3 uniform conduct as described below.

4 C. Commonality

5 47. Defendants have acted in ways that affect all members of the proposed Class
6 similarly. Questions of fact and law are common to each member of the Class. The common
7 questions of law or fact, which predominate over questions that may affect particular Class
8 members, include, but are not limited to, the following:

- 9 a) whether Comcast made untrue or misleading representations that it would
10 provide fast, unfettered access to the Internet, specifically with respect to
11 applications that involve large transfers of data;
12 b) whether Comcast made untrue or misleading representations that its
13 high-speed Internet service provides fast connections and unfettered access
14 to the Internet, when, in fact, the service is hindered by Comcast's
15 intentional efforts to block, delay, or otherwise impede that service;
16 c) whether Comcast represents to consumers that its high-speed Internet
17 service has characteristics, ingredients, uses, benefits, or quantities that it
18 does not have;
19 d) whether Comcast represents that its high-speed Internet service is of a
20 particular standard, quality, or grade when in fact it is of another;
21 e) whether Comcast advertised or offered its high-speed Internet service
22 without intent to supply reasonably expectable demand; and
23 f) whether Comcast violated California law by committing the conduct
24 outlined above and possibly other similar conduct.

25 D. Typicality

26 48. Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the claims of the proposed Class as a whole because
27 each Class member purchased Comcast's high-speed Internet service and received something less
28 than that for which he or she paid. Thus, each Class member was wronged by the same offending
conduct, and proof of Plaintiffs' claims will similarly prove the claims of absent members of the
Class.

1 **E. Fair and Adequate Representation**

2 49. Plaintiffs are capable of fairly and adequately protecting the interests of the
3 Class because their claims are common to the Class and proof of those claims will prove the
4 claims of absent Class members. Plaintiffs' interests are in harmony with the interests of
5 other members of the Class, and none of Plaintiffs' interests are adverse to those of the other Class
6 members. Plaintiffs intend to pursue this litigation vigorously, and have selected as their counsel
7 Gilbert Randolph LLP, SimmonsCooper LLC, and Hanly Conroy Bierstein Sheridan Fisher &
8 Hayes LLP, law firms that are experienced in complex litigation and that have served as class
9 counsel in other complex matters.

10 **F. Predominance and Superiority**

11 50. Questions of law and fact that are common to Plaintiffs and the other Class
12 members predominate over questions affecting only individual Class members, and a class action
13 is superior to any other available method for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy.

14 **JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

15 51. Plaintiffs hereby demand a trial by jury of all issues so triable.

16 **COUNT I**

17 **Violation of California's Business & Professions Code Section 17500**

18 52. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1 through
19 51 as though fully restated herein.

20 53. Under section 17500 of California's Business and Professions Code, it is
21 unlawful for any person, with intent directly or indirectly to perform services, to make or
22 disseminate any statement concerning those services that is untrue or misleading. To have
23 standing under section 17500, a plaintiff must demonstrate that he or she has suffered an actual
24 injury, and that such injury occurred as a result of the defendant's conduct.

25 54. As set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 51 above, Comcast repeatedly stated to
26 Plaintiffs and the other Class members that Comcast's high-speed Internet service provides both
27 the fastest Internet connection and unfettered access to the Internet. Moreover, Comcast
28 repeatedly stated to Plaintiffs and the other Class members that its high-speed Internet service

1 provides fast download and upload speeds for applications that involve large transfers of data.
2 Indeed, Comcast stated that it actually increases the speed of its service ("kicks the Internet
3 connection into overdrive") for such transfers. Comcast made and disseminated these statements
4 intending to provide Internet service to Plaintiffs and the other Class members.

5 55. The foregoing statements made and disseminated by Comcast were untrue or
6 misleading. Contrary to Comcast's statements, it intended to and did block, slow, or delay its
7 customers' access to the Internet and to P2P file-sharing and other Internet applications. As
8 described above, Comcast achieved this result by, among other things, surreptitiously transmitting
9 forged reset packets to users' computers that immediately terminated all file-sharing activities.

10 56. Plaintiffs and the other Class members relied on Comcast's untrue or misleading
11 statements in subscribing to and paying for Comcast's high-speed Internet service and were denied
12 the full value of the promised Internet service because Comcast's statements were untrue or
13 misleading. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and the other Class members have suffered injury in fact and
14 have lost money or property as a result of Comcast's untrue or misleading representations.

15 57. Based on the foregoing facts, Comcast's practices violated section 17500 of
16 California's Business and Professions Code. An action for injunctive relief and restitution with
17 respect to violations of section 17500 is specifically authorized by section 17535 of California's
18 Business and Professions Code. Wherefore, Plaintiffs pray judgment against Defendants as set
19 forth hereafter.

20 **COUNT II**

21 **Violation of California's Business & Professions Code Section 17500**

22 58. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1 through
23 57 as though fully restated herein.

24 59. Under section 17500 of California's Business and Professions Code, it is unlawful
25 for any person, with intent directly or indirectly to induce the public to enter into any obligation
26 relating to services, to make or disseminate any statement concerning those services that is untrue
27 or misleading. To have standing under section 17500, a plaintiff must demonstrate that he or she
28 has suffered an actual injury, and that such injury occurred as a result of the defendant's conduct.

1 60. As set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 57 above, Comcast repeatedly stated to
2 Plaintiffs and the other Class members that Comcast's high-speed Internet service provides both
3 the fastest Internet connection and unfettered access to the Internet. Moreover, Comcast
4 repeatedly stated to Plaintiffs and the other Class members that its high-speed Internet service
5 provides fast download and upload speeds for applications that involve large transfers of data.
6 Indeed, Comcast stated that it actually increases the speed of its service ("kicks the Internet
7 connection into overdrive") for such transfers. Comcast made and disseminated these statements
8 intending to induce Plaintiffs and the other Class members, among other members of the public, to
9 enter into obligations relating to services – specifically, to purchase subscriptions to Comcast's
10 high-speed Internet service that obligated them to pay monthly fees for that service.

11 61. The foregoing statements made and disseminated by Comcast were untrue or
12 misleading. Contrary to Comcast's statements, it intended to and did block, slow, or delay its
13 customers' access to the Internet and to P2P file-sharing and other Internet applications. As
14 described above, Comcast achieved this result by, among other things, surreptitiously transmitting
15 forged reset packets to users' computers that immediately terminated all file-sharing activities.

16 62. Plaintiffs and the other Class members relied on Comcast's untrue or misleading
17 statements in subscribing to and paying for Comcast's high-speed Internet service and were denied
18 the full value of the promised Internet service because Comcast's statements were untrue or
19 misleading. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and the other Class members have suffered injury in fact and
20 have lost money or property as a result of Comcast's untrue or misleading representations.

21 63. Based on the foregoing facts, Comcast's practices violated section 17500 of
22 California's Business and Professions Code. An action for injunctive relief and restitution with
23 respect to violations of section 17500 is specifically authorized by section 17535 of California's
24 Business and Professions Code. Wherefore, Plaintiffs pray judgment against Defendants as set
25 forth hereafter.
26
27
28

COUNT III**Violation of California's Business & Professions Code Section 17200**

64. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 63 as though fully restated herein.

65. Under section 17200 of California's Business and Professions Code, it is unlawful for any person to engage in an act of unfair competition, which includes unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business acts or practices. An "unfair act or practice" includes any conduct that offends established public policies or is immoral, unethical, oppressive, unscrupulous, or substantially injurious to consumers. To have standing under section 17200, a plaintiff must demonstrate that he or she has suffered an actual injury, and that such injury occurred as a result of the defendant's conduct.

66. As set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 63 above, Comcast repeatedly stated to Plaintiffs and the other Class members that Comcast's high-speed Internet service provides both the fastest Internet connection and unfettered access to the Internet. Moreover, Comcast repeatedly stated to Plaintiffs and the other Class members that its high-speed Internet service provides fast download and upload speeds for applications that involve large transfers of data. Indeed, Comcast stated that it actually increases the speed of its service ("kicks the Internet connection into overdrive") for such transfers.

67. The foregoing statements made and disseminated by Comcast were untrue or misleading. Contrary to Comcast's statements, it intended to and did block, slow, or delay its customers' access to the Internet and to P2P file-sharing and other Internet applications. As described above, Comcast achieved this result by, among other things, surreptitiously transmitting forged reset packets to users' computers that immediately terminated all file-sharing activities.

68. Plaintiffs and the other Class members relied on Comcast's untrue or misleading statements in subscribing to and paying for Comcast's high-speed Internet service and were denied the full value of the promised Internet service because Comcast's statements were untrue or misleading. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and the other Class members have suffered injury in fact and have lost money or property as a result of Comcast's untrue or misleading representations.

69. Comcast's practices offend California's established public policy of protecting consumers from untruthful, misleading, or deceptive statements, acts, or practices; and constitute immoral, unethical, oppressive, unscrupulous, or substantially injurious conduct.

70. Based on the foregoing facts, Comcast's practices violated section 17200 of California's Business and Professions Code. An action for injunctive relief and restitution with respect to violations of section 17200 is specifically authorized by section 17203 of California's Business and Professions Code. Wherefore, Plaintiffs pray judgment against Defendants as set forth hereafter.

COUNT IV

Violation of California's Business & Professions Code Section 17200

71. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 70 as though fully restated herein.

72. Under section 17200 of California's Business and Professions Code, it is unlawful for any person to engage in an act of unfair competition, which includes unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business acts or practices. A fraudulent business act or practice under section 17200 is established where a particular act is likely to deceive members of the public who then sustain injury thereby. To have standing under section 17200, a plaintiff must demonstrate that he or she has suffered an actual injury, and that such injury occurred as a result of the defendant's conduct.

73. As set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 70 above, Comcast repeatedly stated to Plaintiffs and the other Class members that Comcast's high-speed Internet service provides both the fastest Internet connection and unfettered access to the Internet. Moreover, Comcast repeatedly stated to Plaintiffs and the other Class members that its high-speed Internet service provides fast download and upload speeds for applications that involve large transfers of data. Indeed, Comcast stated that it actually increases the speed of its service ("kicks the Internet connection into overdrive") for such transfers.

74. The foregoing statements made and disseminated by Comcast were untrue or misleading and were likely to deceive members of the public. Contrary to Comcast's statements, it intended to and did block, slow, or delay its customers' access to the Internet and to

1 P2P file-sharing and other Internet applications. As described above, Comcast achieved this result
2 by, among other things, surreptitiously transmitting forged reset packets to users' computers that
3 immediately terminated all file-sharing activities.

4 75. Plaintiffs and the other Class members relied on Comcast's untrue or misleading
5 statements in subscribing to and paying for Comcast's high-speed Internet service and were denied
6 the full value of the promised Internet service because Comcast's statements were untrue or
7 misleading. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and the other Class members have suffered injury in fact and
8 have lost money or property as a result of Comcast's untrue or misleading representations.

9 76. Based on the foregoing facts, Comcast's practices violated section 17200 of
10 California's Business and Professions Code. An action for injunctive relief and restitution with
11 respect to violations of section 17200 is specifically authorized by section 17203 of California's
12 Business and Professions Code. Wherefore, Plaintiffs pray judgment against Defendants as set
13 forth hereafter.

14 **COUNT V**

15 **Violation of California's Business & Professions Code Section 17200**

16 77. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1 through
17 76 as though fully restated herein.

18 78. Under section 17200 of California's Business and Professions Code, it is unlawful
19 for any person to engage in an act of unfair competition, which includes the dissemination of any
20 unfair, deceptive, untrue, or misleading advertising. To have standing under section 17200, a
21 plaintiff must demonstrate that he or she has suffered an actual injury, and that such injury
22 occurred as a result of the defendant's conduct.

23 79. As set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 76 above, Comcast advertised its high-speed
24 Internet service as providing both the fastest Internet connection and unfettered access to the
25 Internet. Moreover, Comcast advertised its high-speed Internet service as providing fast download
26 and upload speeds for applications that involve large transfers of data. Indeed, Comcast advertised
27 that it actually increased the speed of its service ("kicks the Internet connection into overdrive")
28 for such transfers.

1 80. The advertising disseminated by Comcast was unfair, deceptive, untrue, or
2 misleading. Contrary to Comcast's advertising, it intended to and did block, slow, or delay its
3 customers' access to the Internet and to P2P file-sharing and other Internet applications. As
4 described above, Comcast achieved this result by, among other things, surreptitiously transmitting
5 forged reset packets to users' computers that immediately terminated all file-sharing activities.

6 81. Plaintiffs and the other Class members relied on Comcast's advertising in
7 subscribing to and paying for Comcast's high-speed Internet service and were denied the full value
8 of the promised Internet service because Comcast's advertising was unfair, deceptive, untrue, or
9 misleading. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and the other Class members have suffered injury in fact and
10 have lost money or property as a result of Comcast's unfair, deceptive, untrue, or misleading
11 advertising.

12 82. Based on the foregoing facts, Comcast's practices violated section 17200 of
13 California's Business and Professions Code. An action for injunctive relief and restitution with
14 respect to violations of section 17200 is specifically authorized by section 17203 of California's
15 Business and Professions Code. Wherefore, Plaintiffs pray judgment against Defendants as set
16 forth hereafter.

17 **COUNT VI**

18 **Violation of California's Business & Professions Code Section 17200**

19 83. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1 through
20 82 as though fully restated herein.

21 84. Under section 17200 of California's Business and Professions Code, it is unlawful
22 for any person to engage in an act of unfair competition, which includes any act prohibited by
23 section 17500 of California's Business and Professions Code. Under section 17500, it is unlawful
24 for any person, with intent directly or indirectly to perform services, to make or disseminate any
25 statement concerning those services that is untrue or misleading. To have standing under section
26 17200, a plaintiff must demonstrate that he or she has suffered an actual injury, and that such
27 injury occurred as a result of the defendant's conduct.
28

1 85. As set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 82 above, Comcast repeatedly stated to
2 Plaintiffs and the other Class members that Comcast's high-speed Internet service provides both
3 the fastest Internet connection and unfettered access to the Internet. Moreover, Comcast
4 repeatedly stated to Plaintiffs and the other Class members that its high-speed Internet service
5 provides fast download and upload speeds for applications that involve large transfers of data.
6 Indeed, Comcast stated that it actually increases the speed of its service ("kicks the Internet
7 connection into overdrive") for such transfers. Comcast made and disseminated these statements
8 intending to provide Internet service to Plaintiffs and the other Class members.

9 86. The foregoing statements made and disseminated by Comcast were untrue or
10 misleading. Contrary to Comcast's statements, it intended to and did block, slow, or delay its
11 customers' access to the Internet and to P2P file-sharing and other Internet applications. As
12 described above, Comcast achieved this result by, among other things, surreptitiously transmitting
13 forged reset packets to users' computers that immediately terminated all file-sharing activities.

14 87. Plaintiffs and the other Class members relied on Comcast's untrue or misleading
15 statements in subscribing to and paying for Comcast's high-speed Internet service and were denied
16 the full value of the promised Internet service because Comcast's statements were untrue or
17 misleading. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and the other Class members have suffered injury in fact and
18 have lost money or property as a result of Comcast's untrue or misleading representations.

19 88. Based on the foregoing facts, Comcast's practices violated section 17200 of
20 California's Business and Professions Code. An action for injunctive relief and restitution with
21 respect to violations of section 17200 is specifically authorized by section 17203 of California's
22 Business and Professions Code. Wherefore, Plaintiffs pray judgment against Defendants as set
23 forth hereafter.

24 **COUNT VII**

25 **Violation of California's Business & Professions Code Section 17200**

26 89. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1 through
27 88 as though fully restated herein.
28

1 90. Under section 17200 of California's Business and Professions Code, it is unlawful
2 for any person to engage in an act of unfair competition, which includes any act prohibited by
3 section 17500 of California's Business and Professions Code. Under section 17500, it is unlawful
4 for any person, with intent directly or indirectly to induce the public to enter into any obligation
5 relating to services, to make or disseminate any statement concerning those services that is untrue
6 or misleading. To have standing under section 17200, a plaintiff must demonstrate that he or she
7 has suffered an actual injury, and that such injury occurred as a result of the defendant's conduct.

8 91. As set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 88 above, Comcast repeatedly stated to
9 Plaintiffs and the other Class members that Comcast's high-speed Internet service provides both
10 the fastest Internet connection and unfettered access to the Internet. Moreover, Comcast
11 repeatedly stated to Plaintiffs and the other Class members that its high-speed Internet service
12 provides fast download and upload speeds for applications that involve large transfers of data.
13 Indeed, Comcast stated that it actually increases the speed of its service ("kicks the Internet
14 connection into overdrive") for such transfers. Comcast made and disseminated these statements
15 in its advertising materials intending to induce Plaintiffs and the other Class members, among
16 other members of the public, to enter into obligations relating to services – specifically, to
17 purchase subscriptions to Comcast's high speed Internet service that obligated them to pay
18 monthly fees for that service.

19 92. The foregoing statements made and disseminated by Comcast were untrue or
20 misleading. Contrary to Comcast's statements, it intended to and did block, slow, or delay its
21 customers' access to the Internet and to P2P file-sharing and other Internet applications. As
22 described above, Comcast achieved this result by, among other things, surreptitiously transmitting
23 forged reset packets to users' computers that immediately terminated all file-sharing activities.

24 93. Plaintiffs and the other Class members relied on Comcast's untrue or misleading
25 statements in subscribing to and paying for Comcast's high-speed Internet service and were denied
26 the full value of the promised Internet service because Comcast's statements were untrue or
27 misleading. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and the other Class members have suffered injury in fact and
28 have lost money or property as a result of Comcast's untrue or misleading representations.

94. Based on the foregoing facts, Comcast's practices violated section 17200 of California's Business and Professions Code. An action for injunctive relief and restitution with respect to violations of section 17200 is specifically authorized by section 17203 of California's Business and Professions Code. Wherefore, Plaintiffs pray judgment against Defendants as set forth hereafter.

COUNT VII

Violation of the Consumers Legal Remedies Act Section 1770(a)(5)

95. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 94 as though fully restated herein.

96. Under section 1770(a)(5) of the CLRA, it is unlawful to represent that goods or services have characteristics, ingredients, uses, benefits, or quantities that they do not have in any transaction intended to result or resulting in the sale or lease of goods or services to any consumer. To have standing under the CLRA, a plaintiff must demonstrate that he or she has suffered an actual injury, and that such injury occurred as a result of the defendant's conduct.

97. As set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 94 above, Comcast repeatedly represented to Plaintiffs and the other Class members that Comcast's high-speed Internet service provides both the fastest Internet connection and unfettered access to the Internet. Moreover, Comcast repeatedly represented to Plaintiffs and the other Class members that its high-speed Internet service provides such fast and unfettered access for applications that involve large transfers of data. Indeed, Comcast represented that it actually increases the speed of its service ("kicks the Internet connection into overdrive") for such transfers. Comcast made these representations in advertising and marketing materials intended to result or resulting in the sale of high-speed Internet service by Comcast to Plaintiffs and the other Class members.

98. The foregoing representations made by Comcast in its advertising and marketing materials were untrue. Comcast's high-speed Internet service does not have the characteristics, ingredients, uses, benefits, or quantities that Comcast represented it has; it is inferior to what was advertised and marketed. Contrary to Comcast's representations, it blocked, slowed, or delayed its customers' access to the Internet and to P2P file-sharing and other Internet applications. As

1 described above, Comcast achieved this result by, among other things, surreptitiously transmitting
2 forged reset packets to users' computers that immediately terminated all file-sharing activities.

3 99. Plaintiffs and the other Class members relied on Comcast's untrue representations
4 in subscribing to and paying for Comcast's high-speed Internet service and were denied the full
5 value of the promised Internet service because Comcast's representations were untrue.
6 Accordingly, Plaintiffs and the other Class members have suffered injury in fact and have lost
7 money or property as a result of Comcast's untrue representations.

8 100. Based on the foregoing facts, Comcast's practices violated section 1770(a)(5) of
9 the CLRA, and Plaintiffs and the other Class members are entitled, pursuant to sections 1780(a)(2)
10 and (3) of the CLRA, to an order: (1) enjoining the above-described wrongful acts and practices;
11 and (2) requiring payment of restitution to Plaintiffs and the Class members. In addition, Plaintiffs
12 and the other Class members are entitled to the payment of costs and attorney's fees and any other
13 relief deemed appropriate by the Court under section 1780(d) of the CLRA and section 1021.5 of
14 California's Code of Civil Procedure.

15 101. In compliance with the provisions of section 1782 of the CLRA, and in conjunction
16 with the filing of this action, while the complaint is an appropriate notice of violation, Plaintiffs
17 will notify Defendants in writing of the particular violations of the CLRA, and demand that
18 Defendants rectify the actions described herein by refunding the purchase price and giving notice
19 to all affected consumers of its intent to do so. Plaintiffs will send this notice to Defendants by
20 certified mail, return receipt requested, at the address of Defendants' agent or principal place of
21 business in California.

22 102. If Defendants fail, within thirty (30) days after receipt of the section 1782 notice
23 and demand, to adequately respond to Plaintiffs' demand to rectify the wrongful conduct described
24 above with respect to all Class members, Plaintiffs reserve their right to amend the complaint to
25 seek actual and punitive damages for violations of the CLRA as provided for under sections
26 1780(a) and 1782(d) of the CLRA.

COUNT IX**Violation of the Consumers Legal Remedies Act Section 1770(a)(7)**

103. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 102 as though fully restated herein.

104. Under section 1770(a)(7) of the CLRA, it is unlawful to represent that goods or services are of a particular standard, quality, or grade if they are of another in any transaction intended to result or resulting in the sale or lease of goods or services to any consumer. To have standing under the CLRA, a plaintiff must demonstrate that he or she has suffered an actual injury, and that such injury occurred as a result of the defendant's conduct.

105. As set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 102 above, Comcast repeatedly represented to Plaintiffs and the other Class members that Comcast's high-speed Internet service provides both the fastest Internet connection and unfettered access to the Internet. Moreover, Comcast repeatedly represented to Plaintiffs and the other Class members that its high-speed Internet service provides such fast and unfettered access for applications that involve large transfers of data. Indeed, Comcast represented that it actually increases the speed of its service ("kicks the Internet connection into overdrive") for such transfers. Comcast made these representations in advertising and marketing materials intended to result or resulting in the sale of high-speed Internet service by Comcast to Plaintiffs and the other Class members.

106. The foregoing representations made by Comcast in its advertising and marketing materials were untrue. Comcast's high-speed Internet service is not of the standard, quality, or grade represented by Comcast; it is of a lesser standard, quality, or grade. Contrary to Comcast's representations, it blocked, slowed, or delayed its customers' access to the Internet and to P2P file-sharing and other Internet applications. As described above, Comcast achieved this result by, among other things, surreptitiously transmitting forged reset packets to users' computers that immediately terminated all file-sharing activities.

107. Plaintiffs and the other Class members relied on Comcast's untrue representations in subscribing to and paying for Comcast's high-speed Internet service and were denied the full value of the promised Internet service because Comcast's representations were untrue.

1 Accordingly, Plaintiffs and the other Class members have suffered injury in fact and have lost
2 money or property as a result of Comcast's untrue representations.

3 108. Based on the foregoing facts, Comcast's practices violated section 1770(a)(7) of
4 the CLRA, and Plaintiffs and the other Class members are entitled, pursuant to sections 1780(a)(2)
5 and (3) of the CLRA, to an order: (1) enjoining the above-described wrongful acts and practices;
6 and (2) requiring payment of restitution to Plaintiffs and the Class members. In addition, Plaintiffs
7 and the Class members are entitled to the payment of costs and attorney's fees and any other relief
8 deemed appropriate by the Court under section 1780(d) of the CLRA and section 1021.5 of
9 California's Code of Civil Procedure.

10 109. In compliance with the provisions of section 1782 of the CLRA, and in conjunction
11 with the filing of this action, while the complaint is an appropriate notice of violation, Plaintiffs
12 will notify Defendants in writing of the particular violations of the CLRA, and demand that
13 Defendants rectify the actions described herein by refunding the purchase price and giving notice
14 to all affected consumers of its intent to do so. Plaintiffs will send this notice to Defendants by
15 certified mail, return receipt requested, at the address of Defendants' agent or principal place of
16 business in California.

17 110. If Defendants fail, within thirty (30) days after receipt of the section 1782 notice
18 and demand, to adequately respond to Plaintiffs' demand to rectify the wrongful conduct described
19 above with respect to all Class members, Plaintiffs reserve their right to amend the complaint to
20 seek actual and punitive damages for violations of the CLRA as provided for under sections
21 1780(a) and 1782(d) of the CLRA.

22 **COUNT X**

23 **Violation of the Consumers Legal Remedies Act Section 1770(a)(9)**

24 111. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1 through
25 110 as though fully restated herein.

26 112. Under section 1770(a)(9) of the CLRA, it is unlawful to advertise goods or services
27 with intent not to sell them as advertised in any transaction intended to result or resulting in the
28 sale or lease of goods or services to any consumer. To have standing under the CLRA, a plaintiff

1 must demonstrate that he or she has suffered an actual injury, and that such injury occurred as a
2 result of the defendant's conduct.

3 113. As set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 110 above, Comcast repeatedly represented to
4 Plaintiffs and the other Class members that Comcast's high-speed Internet service provides both
5 the fastest Internet connection and unfettered access to the Internet. Moreover, Comcast
6 repeatedly represented to Plaintiffs and the other Class members that its high-speed Internet
7 service provides such fast and unfettered access for applications that involve large transfers of
8 data. Indeed, Comcast represented that it actually increases the speed of its service ("kicks the
9 Internet connection into overdrive") for such transfers. Comcast made these representations in
10 advertising materials intended to result or resulting in the sale of high-speed Internet service by
11 Comcast to Plaintiffs and the other Class members.

12 114. The foregoing representations made by Comcast in its advertising materials were
13 untrue. Comcast's high-speed Internet service is not as advertised by Comcast. Contrary to
14 Comcast's representations, it blocked, slowed, or delayed its customers' access to the Internet and
15 to P2P file-sharing and other Internet applications. As described above, Comcast achieved this
16 result by, among other things, surreptitiously transmitting forged reset packets to users' computers
17 that immediately terminated all file-sharing activities.

18 115. Plaintiffs and the other Class members relied on Comcast's untrue representations
19 in subscribing to and paying for Comcast's high-speed Internet service and were denied the full
20 value of the promised Internet service because Comcast's representations were untrue.
21 Accordingly, Plaintiffs and the other Class members have suffered injury in fact and have lost
22 money or property as a result of Comcast's untrue representations.

23 116. Based on the foregoing facts, Comcast's practices violated section 1770(a)(9) of
24 the CLRA, and Plaintiffs and the other Class members are entitled, pursuant to sections 1780(a)(2)
25 and (3) of the CLRA, to an order: (1) enjoining the above-described wrongful acts and practices;
26 and (2) requiring payment of restitution to Plaintiffs and the Class members. In addition, Plaintiffs
27 and the Class members are entitled to the payment of costs and attorney's fees and any other relief
28

1 deemed appropriate by the Court under section 1780(d) of the CLRA and section 1021.5 of
2 California's Code of Civil Procedure.

3 117. In compliance with the provisions of section 1782 of the CLRA, and in conjunction
4 with the filing of this action, while the complaint is an appropriate notice of violation, Plaintiffs
5 will notify Defendants in writing of the particular violations of the CLRA, and demand that
6 Defendants rectify the actions described herein by refunding the purchase price and giving notice
7 to all affected consumers of its intent to do so. Plaintiffs will send this notice to Defendants by
8 certified mail, return receipt requested, at the address of Defendants' agent or principal place of
9 business in California.

10 118. If Defendants fail, within thirty (30) days after receipt of the section 1782 notice
11 and demand, to adequately respond to Plaintiffs' demand to rectify the wrongful conduct described
12 above with respect to all Class members, Plaintiffs reserve their right to amend the complaint to
13 seek actual and punitive damages for violations of the CLRA as provided for under sections
14 1780(a) and 1782(d) of the CLRA.

15 **COUNT XI**

16 **Violation of the Consumers Legal Remedies Act Section 1770(a)(10)**

17 119. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1 through
18 118 as though fully restated herein.

19 120. Under section 1770(a)(10) of the CLRA, it is unlawful to advertise goods or
20 services with intent not to supply reasonably expectable demand in any transaction intended to
21 result or resulting in the sale or lease of goods or services to any consumer. To have standing
22 under the CLRA, a plaintiff must demonstrate that he or she has suffered an actual injury, and that
23 such injury occurred as a result of the defendant's conduct.

24 121. As set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 118 above, Comcast repeatedly represented to
25 Plaintiffs and the other Class members that Comcast's high-speed Internet service provides both
26 the fastest Internet connection and unfettered access to the Internet. Moreover, Comcast
27 repeatedly represented to Plaintiffs and the other Class members that its high-speed Internet
28 service provides such fast and unfettered access for applications that involve large transfers of

1 data. Indeed, Comcast represented that it actually increases the speed of its service ("kicks the
2 Internet connection into overdrive") for such transfers. Comcast made these representations in
3 advertising materials intended to result or resulting in the sale of high-speed Internet service by
4 Comcast to Plaintiffs and the other Class members.

5 122. Comcast made the foregoing representations notwithstanding that it intended not to
6 supply reasonably expectable demand for the high-speed Internet services it advertised. Contrary
7 to Comcast's representations, it blocked, slowed, or delayed its customers' access to the Internet
8 and to P2P file-sharing and other Internet applications. As described above, Comcast achieved
9 this result by, among other things, surreptitiously transmitting forged reset packets to users'
10 computers that immediately terminated all file-sharing activities. Comcast engaged in these tactics
11 because it alleged that they were necessary to prevent service degradation resulting from excessive
12 bandwidth congestion created by file-sharing applications – precisely the applications that
13 Comcast had promised in its advertising would receive unfettered access to the fastest internet
14 connection. In short, Comcast advertised its high-speed Internet service intending not to supply
15 reasonably expectable demand for precisely the service it promised to supply.

16 123. Plaintiffs and the other Class members relied on Comcast's untrue representations
17 in subscribing to and paying for Comcast's high-speed Internet service and were denied the full
18 value of the promised Internet service because Comcast's representations were untrue.
19 Accordingly, Plaintiffs and the other Class members have suffered injury in fact and have lost
20 money or property as a result of Comcast's untrue representations.

21 124. Based on the foregoing facts, Comcast's practices violated section 1770(a)(10) of
22 the CLRA, and Plaintiffs and the other Class members are entitled, pursuant to sections 1780(a)(2)
23 and (3) of the CLRA, to an order: (1) enjoining the above-described wrongful acts and practices;
24 and (2) requiring payment of restitution to Plaintiffs and the Class members. In addition, Plaintiffs
25 and the Class members are entitled to the payment of costs and attorney's fees, and any other relief
26 deemed appropriate by the Court under section 1780(d) of the CLRA and section 1021.5 of
27 California's Code of Civil Procedure.
28

125. In compliance with the provisions of section 1782 of the CLRA, and in conjunction with the filing of this action, while the complaint is an appropriate notice of violation, Plaintiffs will notify Defendants in writing of the particular violations of the CLRA, and demand that Defendants rectify the actions described herein by refunding the purchase price and giving notice to all affected consumers of its intent to do so. Plaintiffs will send this notice to Defendants by certified mail, return receipt requested, at the address of Defendants' agent or principal place of business in California.

126. If Defendants fail, within thirty days after receipt of the section 1782 notice and demand, to adequately respond to Plaintiffs' demand to rectify the wrongful conduct described above with respect to all Class members, Plaintiffs reserve their right to amend the complaint to seek actual and punitive damages for violations of the CLRA as provided for under sections 1780(a) and 1782(d) of the CLRA.

PRAYERS FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs, individually and for all others similarly situated, respectfully request that this Court:

1. Certify the Class as defined in this First Amended Complaint;
2. Order Comcast to notify each and every member of the Class of the pendency of the claims in this action in order to give such persons an opportunity to seek relief;
3. Enjoin Comcast from engaging in conduct that violates sections 17200 and 17500 of California's Business and Professions Code, and the CLRA, as defined in this First Amended Complaint;
4. Enter a judgment in favor of Plaintiffs and the Class on Counts I-XI;
5. Award restitution to Plaintiffs and the Class;
6. Create a common fund comprised of all restitution to Class members;
7. Award Class counsel attorney's fees in accordance with section 1780(d) of the CLRA and section 1021.5 of California's Code of Civil Procedure, the Common Fund Doctrine or any other applicable law;
8. Award costs of this suit; and

9. Award such other relief as this Court may deem to be just, proper, and equitable.

Dated: July 11, 2008

Respectfully submitted,

SIMMONSCOOPER LLC

By: 

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Case No: 08 cv 3984

ATTACHMENT #

EXHIBIT F

TAB (DESCRIPTION)

Exhibit F

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CV '08-852-- PK

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Attorneys for Plaintiff Robert M. Topolski

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF OREGON

FILED 08 JUL 18 15:12 USC ORP

ROBERT M. TOPOLSKI,
individually and on behalf of all
others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

COMCAST CORPORATION,
COMCAST CABLE
COMMUNICATIONS HOLDING,
INC., COMCAST CABLE
COMMUNICATIONS, LLC., AND
COMCAST CABLE
COMMUNICATIONS
MANAGEMENT, LLC,

Defendants.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATION COMPLAINT
Consumer Protection Action (28 U.S.C. 1332)
DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

CV '08-852-- PK

Plaintiff Robert M. Topolski, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated, based on information and belief and investigation of his counsel, except for information based on personal knowledge, hereby alleges:

NATURE OF THE ACTION

I. Speed and access are key features of high-speed Internet service. Defendant entities (collectively, "Comcast" or "Defendant") comprise one of the largest providers of high-speed Internet service in Oregon and in approximately thirty-eight other states and the District of Columbia. Comcast provides such service to tens of thousands of Oregonians and millions of consumers across the country. Comcast advertised, marketed, and sold its high-speed Internet

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service as providing “the fastest Internet connection” and “unfettered access to all the content, services, and applications that the Internet has to offer.” Comcast specifically represented that it provides the fastest possible access to “web applications” that are the most “data intensive.”

Comcast further represented that it “does not block access to any web sites or online applications, including peer-to-peer services.” These and other similar statements by Comcast are patently false.

2. Comcast intentionally blocks, slows, delays, or otherwise impedes its customers from using peer-to-peer file-sharing applications and protocols (“P2P applications”). And it does so in a deceptive manner – by impersonating the computers of users attempting to share files. Comcast forges electronic signals known as “reset packets,” making it appear as if these electronic signals are coming from one of the computers attempting to share a file. The forged reset packets tell the transmitting computer to stop its transmission. In other words, if file-sharing is analogized to a phone conversation, Comcast is like an operator who breaks in, disguises his or her voice as one of the callers, says “we have a bad connection,” and abruptly disconnects the call.

3. Comcast’s clandestine techniques are similar to those used by totalitarian governments to censor the use of the Internet. No doubt Comcast would characterize this behavior as illegal and malicious hacking if perpetrated by others on Comcast and its customers. Indeed, Comcast’s customers would be justified in assuming that Comcast was protecting them from this sort of conduct, rather than subjecting them to it.

4. Comcast’s customers were not told that Comcast would block, slow, delay, or otherwise impede P2P file-sharing applications. On the contrary, they were assured by Comcast

that they would receive “unfettered access” to the Internet, using the “fastest Internet connection.” They never authorized Comcast to engage in practices contrary to these promises.

5. As a result of Comcast’s actions, Plaintiff and the Class paid for a promised service that they did not receive. Comcast’s actions constitute unlawful trade practices under the Pennsylvania Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Law, 73 P.S. § 201-1 *et seq.*, as well as unfair competition or unfair, unconscionable, deceptive, or fraudulent acts or practices in violation of the consumer protection laws of each of the states in which Comcast sells high-speed Internet service. Accordingly, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and those similarly situated, seeks all relief to which he is entitled, including equitable relief, a refund of all moneys Comcast acquired by means of its unlawful conduct, statutory damages, actual damages, treble damages, punitive damages, reasonable attorney’s fees, filing fees, and reasonable costs.

PARTIES TO THE ACTION

6. Plaintiff is a resident of Oregon and has subscribed to Comcast’s high-speed Internet service for many years. Plaintiff is a career networking professional and was the first to uncover Comcast’s impersonation of personal computers and blocking of file-sharing. Plaintiff, a barbershop quartet enthusiast, attempted to legally share public-domain files relating to the Tin-Pan Alley musical era, but was unable to do so because of Comcast’s blocking. Plaintiff currently serves as the Chief Technology Consultant for Free Press and Public Knowledge, public interest groups dedicated to reforming the media. Plaintiff has testified before the Federal Communications Commission and has addressed Congressional staff about Comcast’s blocking activities.

7. Defendant Comcast Corporation is a Pennsylvania domestic business corporation with its principal place of business in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Comcast Corporation is the

national parent company of all businesses that, *inter alia*, are responsible for Comcast's high-speed Internet service, advertising, and network management, including the Defendants named in Paragraphs 8 through 10.

8. Defendant Comcast Cable Communications Holding, Inc. is a Delaware domestic business corporation with its principal place of business in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

9. Defendant Comcast Cable Communications, LLC is a Delaware domestic business corporation with its principal place of business in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

10. Defendant Comcast Cable Communications Management, LLC is a Delaware domestic business corporation with its principal place of business in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

11. The Defendants named in Paragraphs 8 through 10 above are national operating entities that are responsible for the nationwide advertising and marketing of Comcast's high-speed Internet service and for developing and implementing network management practices.

12. The terms "Comcast" and "Defendant," as used herein, are defined to mean the Defendants named in Paragraphs 7 through 10 above.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

13. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Comcast because it advertises in Oregon, engages in substantial business in Oregon, and has injured Oregonians while engaging in such activities. Comcast is the one of the largest providers of cable and high-speed Internet services in Oregon and across the country. In the Portland metropolitan area alone, Comcast has over 500,000 cable subscribers. Nationally, Comcast has over 39 million cable subscribers, which includes 13 million high-speed Internet subscribers.

14. This Court has diversity jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2). Plaintiff seeks class certification of all persons who have paid for Comcast's high-speed Internet services during

the statutory period. Defendant Comcast is a citizen of Pennsylvania and Delaware. Further, the amount in controversy exceeds the jurisdictional minimum of \$5,000,000.

15. Venue is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(a) because the acts giving rise to the cause of action occurred in Oregon and the Court has personal jurisdiction over Comcast.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

A. Comcast Markets Fast, Unfettered Access to the Internet.

16. Fast download and upload speeds and unfettered access are key features of Internet service. These features are especially important to consumers who download or upload.

17. Comcast advertised, marketed, and sold its high-speed Internet service on the express basis that it provides exceptionally fast and unfettered access to the Internet.

18. Regarding the speed of its Internet service, Comcast represented, among other things, the following:

- “[W]hen it comes to getting the fastest Internet connection, a lot of different services claim to be the fastest, but Comcast actually delivers.”
- “The speed that this digital cable Internet connection can provide blows away the speeds that most competing technologies can attain.”
- “Comcast’s high speed Internet service provides anywhere from four to six times the speed that DSL based Internet access can provide!”
- That its service is “Blazing-Fast,” “Crazy-Fast,” “Mind-Blowing,” “Scorching,” “Lightning-Fast,” and “Way Faster Than DSL.”

19. Comcast represented that it provides the fastest speeds precisely for the applications that need it most – those that require large amounts of data to be uploaded and downloaded:

- “[Comcast] makes it possible for you to download even large files in just a few moments and to get onto sites such as gaming sites or virtual worlds.”
- “Comcast’s high speed Internet also has the advantage of always being on and ready for use.”

- “In order to unleash the full power of the Internet, you need to have the fastest possible access to it in your own home. This will be even more true as the Internet becomes an ever growing part of our lives. The need for speed comes from the fact that many of the best Web applications are also the most data intensive. That in turn, translates into requiring either more time or speed to download them, and since nobody wants to be staring at a download progress meter any longer than they have to, faster Internet connections equal a more enjoyable experience of surfing the Web.”
- “[Comcast] monitors your download activity, and when it detects that you’ve requested an especially large file or web document, it kicks the Internet connection into overdrive so that you can get that file onto your computer and go about your business!”

20. Comcast further represented that it does not block, slow, delay, or otherwise impede any Internet applications, but rather provides “unfettered access to all the . . . applications the Internet has to offer.” Comcast stated that its service “can be used to open up the Internet, and all the potential that it holds, for your enjoyment. With all of these features from Comcast, you have unbound access to all of the best aspects of the World Wide Web!”

B. Contrary to Its Representations, Comcast Blocks, Slows, Delays, or Otherwise Impedes Its Subscribers’ Internet Access.

21. Contrary to its representations, Comcast blocks, slows, delays, or otherwise impedes Internet access for certain applications, such as BitTorrent, Gnutella, Lotus Notes, and possibly other applications and protocols.

22. In early 2007, public interest organizations and consumers alleged that Comcast and its subsidiaries were engaging in these practices. Comcast denied the allegations and stuck to its original misrepresentations by claiming that it did not block, slow, delay, or otherwise impede access to the Internet for any applications or protocols.

23. Later in 2007, the Electronic Frontier Foundation and the Associated Press conducted sophisticated testing to determine whether Comcast was impeding its subscribers’ access to its high-speed Internet services.

24. The testing led to shocking results. Comcast was blocking, slowing, delaying, or otherwise impeding Internet access for certain P2P applications, and was doing so in an outrageously deceptive manner – by impersonating the computers of users involved in file-sharing. Comcast was forging what are known as “reset packets,” making it appear as if they were coming from one of the computers attempting to file-share. The reset packet instructed the source computer to stop transmitting data, thus causing the computers involved to stop uploading and downloading the shared files.

25. Even after these results were made public, Comcast continued to deny its actions by stating on the company’s website that “[o]ur customers enjoy unfettered access to all the content, services, and applications that the Internet has to offer.” Comcast further stated that it does not:

[B]lock access to any Web site or applications, including BitTorrent. Our Customers use the Internet for downloading and uploading files, watching movies and videos, streaming music, sharing digital photos, accessing numerous peer-to-peer sites, VOIP applications like Vonage, and thousands of other applications online.

26. Then, in public comments submitted to the Federal Communications Commission (“FCC”) on February 12, 2008, Comcast finally admitted to “delaying” Internet access for certain P2P applications by generating forged reset packets that interrupted the connection between two computers attempting to share files. According to Comcast, its efforts to “delay” certain file-sharing applications were actually an attempt to prevent service degradation resulting from what it characterized as excessive bandwidth congestion created by these file-sharing applications, but “only during periods of peak network congestion.” Comcast further admitted that it had established pre-determined “congestion thresholds” that applied to

the use of bandwidth in particular neighborhoods, thus implying that its congestion thresholds apply only during certain peak usage periods.

27. After those comments were submitted, however, an independent group studied Comcast's congestion patterns and determined that Comcast actually "delays" file-sharing around the clock, not "only during periods of peak network congestions" as Comcast had told the FCC. And in its most recent comment to the FCC on July 10, 2008, Comcast admitted that this is true.

28. Notwithstanding that Comcast made all of the aforementioned admissions in comments to the FCC, Comcast never disclosed to its subscribers or potential subscribers that it blocked, slowed, delayed, or otherwise impeded their Internet access. On the contrary, Comcast continued to state that it provided unfettered access to the Internet using the fastest possible Internet connection.

29. On July 11, 2008, Federal Communications Commission Chairman Kevin J. Martin announced that he would seek to stop Comcast from its practice of slowing Internet access of users sharing large files.

30. At all relevant times, Comcast has engaged in the same practices described above in each of the states (and the District of Columbia) in which it sells high-speed Internet service.

C. Plaintiff and the Class Paid Comcast for Promised Services They Never Received.

31. Plaintiff is an Oregon resident. He has subscribed to Comcast's high-speed Internet service for several years, and uses his Internet connection primarily for personal use, including sharing files with others.

32. Comcast directed its false advertisements toward an audience that included Plaintiff and the Class. Comcast inundated Plaintiff and the Class with repeated representations that Comcast's high-speed Internet service provided fast and unfettered access to the Internet.

Comcast failed to inform Plaintiff and the Class that it would block, slow, delay, or otherwise impede P2P file-sharing applications. On the contrary, Comcast repeatedly assured that Plaintiff and the Class would receive fast, unfettered Internet access.

33. Due to Comcast's misrepresentations and omissions, Plaintiff and the Class believed that they had purchased and would receive fast, unfettered access to the Internet.

34. Accordingly, Plaintiff attempted to use P2P applications to share his personal property, such as barbershop quartet music and related files, with other users. However, Plaintiff's attempts to share his property were blocked, slowed, delayed, or otherwise impeded by Comcast's deceptive interference.

35. As a result, Plaintiff and the Class have suffered an ascertainable loss because they paid for promised services that they did not receive.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

36. This action is brought as a class action pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and is properly maintainable as a class action as set forth below.

A. Class Description

37. The "Class" is defined as follows:

All current residents of the United States who purchased or received high-speed Internet service from Comcast at any time between July 18, 2002 and the forthcoming date of class certification. Specifically excluded from the Class are Comcast, its subsidiaries, parents, and other affiliates, all officers, directors, and employees of these entities, and all legal representatives, heirs, and assigns of these entities. Also excluded are any judicial officers who preside over this action and any juror that participates in this lawsuit.

B. Impracticability of Joinder (FRCP 23(a)(1), LR 23.2(a))

38. The Class is composed of millions of persons who purchased Comcast's high-speed Internet service. Accordingly, joinder of all Class members would be impracticable under Rule 23(a)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Comcast has harmed millions of

subscribers, but the nature of the harm is such that few, if any, subscribers would be able to pursue a claim for damages independent of a class action. Therefore, the disposition of Plaintiff's and the other Class members' claims in a class action will provide substantial benefits to the parties and the Court, as this will promote the orderly and expeditious administration and adjudication of the Class members' claims, foster economics of time, effort, and resources, and ensure uniformity of decisions.

39. Furthermore, the Class is ascertainable because it consists of a definable class of individuals who subscribed to Comcast's high-speed Internet service during a certain period of time. And, there is a well-defined community of interest in the questions of law or fact alleged since each Class member was similarly harmed by Comcast's uniform conduct.

C. Commonality (FRCP 23(a)(2), LR 23.2(a), LR 23.2(d))

40. This case arises from Comcast's misrepresentations about its high-speed Internet service, which Defendant made uniformly throughout the country to the general public, including the Class. Defendant's conduct has affected all members of the Class similarly. Thus, the central questions of fact and law in this case are common to the Class as a whole under Rule 23(a)(2), and the requested relief will depend on questions of law that apply in the same manner to each member of the Class. The common questions of law or fact include:

- a. whether Comcast represented to consumers that its high-speed Internet services have certain characteristics, uses, benefits, or qualities;
- b. whether Comcast engaged in a scheme to block, slow, delay, or otherwise impede its subscribers' access to the Internet;
- c. whether Comcast failed to inform its subscribers that it would not actually provide fast, unfettered access to the Internet, specifically with respect to applications that involve large transfers of data;
- d. whether Comcast denied its efforts to block, slow, delay, or otherwise impede its subscribers' access to the Internet when confronted with such evidence;

- e. whether Plaintiff and the Class suffered an ascertainable loss;
- f. whether Comcast's conduct constitutes a violation of 73 P.S. § 201-2(xxi), which makes it unlawful to "[e]ngag[e] in any other fraudulent or deceptive conduct which creates a likelihood of confusion or of misunderstanding"; and
- g. whether Comcast's conduct constitutes a violation of the consumer protection statutes of the states in which it provides high-speed Internet service.

D. Typicality (FRCP 23(a)(3), LR 23.2(a))

41. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the proposed Class under Rule 23(a)(3) because each Class member purchased Comcast's high-speed Internet service and received something less than that for which they paid. Thus, each Class member was wronged by the same offending conduct, and proof of Plaintiff's claims will similarly prove the claims of absent members of the Class.

E. Fair and Adequate Representation (FRCP 23(a)(4), LR 23.2(c))

42. Plaintiff is capable of fairly and adequately protecting the interests of the Class pursuant to Rule 23(a)(4) because his claims are common to the Class and proof of those claims will prove the claims of absent Class members. Plaintiff's interests are in harmony with, not adverse to, the interests of the Class. Plaintiff intends to pursue this litigation vigorously, and he selected as his counsel Gilbert Randolph LLP, SimmonsCooper LLP, Hanley Conroy Bierstein Sheridan Fisher & Hays, and the Law Offices of Kari E. Hong, law firms experienced in complex litigation that have served as class counsel in other complex matters.

F. Class Certification is Appropriate Under Rule 23(b)(2) (LR 23.2(b))

43. Comcast has uniformly misrepresented that Plaintiff and the Class would receive fast, unfettered Internet access. Thus, injunctive and declaratory relief is appropriate with respect to the potential Class as a whole, making class certification appropriate under

Rule 23(b)(2). Further, injunctive and declaratory relief is an appropriate remedy under the Pennsylvania Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Law and the Oregon Unfair Trade Practices Act and is among the relief sought by the Plaintiff and the Class.

G. Class Certification is Appropriate Under Rule 23(b)(3) (LR 23.2(b))

44. Class certification also is appropriate under Rule 23(b)(3) because common questions of law and fact predominate over individual questions and a class action is a superior vehicle for addressing Defendant's conduct.

Predominance

45. Questions of law and fact that are common to Plaintiff and the Class predominate over questions affecting only individual members in accordance with Rule 23(b)(3). This action predominately concerns Defendant's actions, namely, Defendant's dissemination of advertisements that promised that its high-speed Internet services would be fast and unfettered, and Defendant's acts that undermined those promises. Defendant's conduct toward Plaintiff and each Class member was the same in this regard. Further, the impact of Defendant's conduct on Plaintiff and the Class was also standard, that is, all Class members paid for services that they did not receive.

Superiority

46. This class action is the superior method for adjudication of Plaintiff's and the Class's claims under Rule 23(b)(3). Class members have little interest in pursuing individual actions because the size of each class member's damages is very small. This makes a class action the superior method of pursuing these claims. Further, a class action is superior because Defendant's actions towards Plaintiff and the Class were similar. Thus, the class action is manageable; and adjudication of the claims of each member of the Class would result in thousands of needlessly repetitive trials.

COUNT I

Violation of the Pennsylvania Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Law

47. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 46 as though fully stated herein.

48. The Pennsylvania Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Law, 73 P.S. 201-2(xxi), makes it unlawful to engage in "fraudulent or deceptive conduct which creates a likelihood of confusion or of misunderstanding." Because Comcast has its national headquarters in Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania law applies to the Class's claims.

49. As set forth above, Comcast repeatedly represented to Plaintiff and the Class that Comcast's high-speed Internet service would provide the fastest Internet connection and unfettered access to the Internet. Moreover, Comcast repeatedly represented to Plaintiff and the Class that its high-speed Internet service provides fast download and upload speeds and unfettered access for applications that involve large transfers of data. Indeed, Comcast represented that it would increase the speed ("kick[] the Internet connection into overdrive") for such transfers. Comcast made and disseminated these statements as part of its efforts to sell high-speed Internet services to Plaintiff and the Class.

50. Comcast failed to inform its customers that it would block, slow, delay, or otherwise impede their fast and unfettered access to the Internet. Nor did Comcast obtain their permission to do so.

51. Comcast's representations and omissions were false. Contrary to Comcast's statements, the Internet services provided to Plaintiff and the Class were not fast and unfettered. Rather, Comcast intentionally blocked, slowed, delayed, or otherwise impeded its customers' access to the Internet and to P2P applications. As described, Comcast achieved this result by

surreptitiously transmitting forged reset packets to users' computers that immediately terminated all file-sharing activities.

52. Comcast's representations and omissions were deceptive. Comcast created the likelihood of, and did actually cause, confusion about the nature of the services being provided. Comcast caused its customers to have the expectation that they would obtain fast and unfettered access to the Internet when Comcast had no intention of providing such access.

53. Comcast's misrepresentations and omissions caused Plaintiff and the Class to pay for services that they did not receive. Plaintiff and the Class have suffered an ascertainable loss because they have lost money, property, and the benefit of their bargain as a result of Comcast's misrepresentations and omissions.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands relief in accordance with the "Prayers for Relief" set forth below, which is incorporated herein by this reference.

COUNT II
Unjust Enrichment Under Pennsylvania Law

54. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 53 as though fully restated herein.

55. Unjust enrichment occurs when a benefit has been conferred on the defendant by the plaintiff, the defendant is aware of and appreciates the benefit, and retention of that benefit would be inequitable without payment of value.

56. As set forth, Comcast repeatedly represented to Plaintiff and the Class that Comcast's high-speed Internet service would provide the fastest Internet connection and unfettered access to the Internet. Moreover, Comcast repeatedly represented to Plaintiff and the Class that its high-speed Internet service provides such fast and unfettered access for applications that involve large transfers of data. Indeed, Comcast represented that it would increase the speed

("kick[] the Internet connection into overdrive") for such transfers. Comcast made these representations in connection with its sale of high-speed Internet services to Plaintiff and the Class.

57. Comcast failed to inform its customers that it would block, slow, delay, or otherwise impede their fast and unfettered access to the Internet. Nor did Comcast obtain their permission to do so.

58. Comcast's representations were false and deceptive. Contrary to Comcast's statements, the Internet service provided to Plaintiff and the Class was not fast and unfettered. Rather, Comcast intentionally blocked, slowed, delayed, or otherwise impeded its customers' access to the Internet and to P2P applications. As described, Comcast achieved this result by surreptitiously transmitting forged reset packets to users' computers that immediately terminated all file-sharing activities.

59. Comcast knowingly caused its subscribers to pay for services that they did not receive.

60. By engaging in this conduct, Comcast has been unjustly enriched by the sale of high-speed Internet service. As a proximate result of Comcast's unlawful, deceptive, and unfair conduct, Plaintiff and the Class conferred a benefit on Comcast in the form of payment for services they did not receive. Comcast has knowingly obtained and appreciated that money. Thus, under the circumstances alleged herein, it would be unfair and inequitable for Comcast to retain the profits it has unjustly obtained at the expense of Plaintiff and the Class.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands relief in accordance with the "Prayers for Relief" set forth below, which is incorporated herein by this reference.

COUNT III
Violation of the Consumer Protection Statutes of Certain States

61. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 60 as though fully stated herein.

62. As set forth above, Comcast repeatedly represented to Plaintiff and the Class that Comcast's high-speed Internet service would provide the fastest Internet connection and unfettered access to the Internet. Moreover, Comcast repeatedly represented to Plaintiff and the Class that its high-speed Internet service provides fast download and upload speeds and unfettered access for applications that involve large transfers of data. Indeed, Comcast represented that it would increase the speed ("kick[] the Internet connection into overdrive") for such transfers. Comcast made and disseminated these statements as part of its efforts to sell high-speed Internet services to Plaintiff and the Class.

63. Comcast failed to inform its customers that it would block, slow, delay, or otherwise impede their fast and unfettered access to the Internet. Nor did Comcast obtain their permission to do so.

64. Comcast's representations and omissions were false. Contrary to Comcast's statements, the Internet services provided to Plaintiff and the Class were not fast and unfettered. Rather, Comcast intentionally blocked, slowed, delayed, or otherwise impeded its customers' access to the Internet and to P2P applications. As described, Comcast achieved this result by surreptitiously transmitting forged reset packets to users' computers that immediately terminated all file-sharing activities.

65. Comcast's representations and omissions were deceptive. Comcast created the likelihood of, and did actually cause, confusion about the nature of the services being provided.

Comcast caused its customers to have the expectation that they would obtain fast and unfettered access to the Internet when Comcast had no intention of providing such access.

66. Comcast's misrepresentations and omissions regarding the characteristics and benefits of its high-speed Internet service caused its customers to have the expectation that they would obtain fast and unfettered access to the Internet, and Plaintiff and the Class relied on Comcast's representations when they purchased Comcast's service.

67. Comcast's misrepresentations and omissions caused Plaintiff and the Class to pay for services that they did not receive. Plaintiff and the Class have suffered an ascertainable loss because they have lost money, property, and the benefit of their bargain as a result of Comcast's misrepresentations and omissions.

68. Comcast's actions as described above constitute unfair competition or trade or unfair, unconscionable, deceptive, or fraudulent acts or practices in violation of the consumer protection laws of each of the states in which Comcast sells high-speed Internet service: Ala. Code § 8-19-1, *et seq.* (Alabama); Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 44-1522, *et seq.* (Arizona); Ark. Code § 4-88-101, *et seq.* (Arkansas); Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200, *et seq.* and Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500, *et seq.* (California); Colo. Rev. Stat. § 6-1-105, *et seq.* (Colorado); Conn. Gen. Stat. § 42-110a, *et seq.* (Connecticut); D.C. Code Ann. § 28-3901, *et seq.* (District of Columbia); Del. Code Ann. Tit. 6, § 2511, *et seq.* (Delaware); Fla. Stat. Ann. § 501.201, *et seq.* (Florida); Ga. Code Ann. § 10-1-390, *et seq.* (Georgia); Idaho Code § 48-601, *et seq.* (Idaho); 815 ILCS § 505/1, *et seq.* (Illinois); Ind. Code Ann. § 24-5-0.5.1, *et seq.* (Indiana); Kan. Stat. § 50-623, *et seq.* (Kansas); Ky. Rev. Stat. § 367.110, *et seq.* (Kentucky); La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 51:1401, *et seq.* (Louisiana); Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. Tit. 5, § 205-A, *et seq.* (Maine); Md. Com. La Code Ann. § 13-101, *et seq.*, Md. Com. Law Code Ann. § 13-301, *et seq.*, and Md. Com. Law Code Ann.

§ 13-408, *et seq.* (Maryland); Mass. Gen. L. ch. 93A, § 1, *et seq.* (Massachusetts); Mich. Stat. Ann. § 445.901, *et seq.* and Mich. Stat. Ann. § 19.418(1), *et seq.* (Michigan); Minn. Stat. § 325F.68, *et seq.* and Minn. Stat. § 8.31 (Minnesota); Miss. Code Ann. § 75-24-3, *et seq.* (Mississippi); Mo. Rev. Stat. § 407.010, *et seq.* (Missouri); N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 358-A:1, *et seq.* (New Hampshire); N.J. Rev. Stat. § 56:8-1, *et seq.* (New Jersey); N.M. Stat. Ann. § 57-12-1, *et seq.* (New Mexico); N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 349, *et seq.* (New York); N.C. Gen. Stat. § 75-1, *et seq.* (North Carolina); Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 1345.01, *et seq.* (Ohio); Ore. Rev. Stat. § 646.605, *et seq.* (Oregon); Penn. Stat. § 201-1, *et seq.* (Pennsylvania); R.I. Gen. Laws § 6-13.1-1, *et seq.* (Rhode Island); S.C. Code Ann. § 39-5-10, *et seq.* (South Carolina); Tenn. Code Ann. § 47-13-101, *et seq.* (Tennessee); Tex. Bus. & Com. Code Ann. § 17.41, *et seq.* (Texas); Utah Code Ann. § 13-11-1, *et seq.* (Utah); Vt. Stat. Ann. Tit. 9, § 2451, *et seq.* (Vermont); VA. Code Ann. § 59.1-196, *et seq.* (Virginia); Wash. Rev. Code § 19.86.010, *et seq.* (Washington); W. Va. Code § 46A-6-101, *et seq.* (West Virginia); and Wis. Stat. § 100.20, *et seq.* (Wisconsin).

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands relief in accordance with the "Prayers for Relief" set forth below, which is incorporated herein by this reference.

COUNT IV
Unjust Enrichment Under Oregon Law
(On Behalf of Oregon Residents)

69. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 68 as though fully restated herein.

70. Unjust enrichment occurs when a benefit has been conferred on the defendant by the plaintiff, the defendant is aware of and appreciates the benefit, and retention of that benefit would be inequitable without payment of value.

71. As set forth, Comcast repeatedly represented to Plaintiff and all other Oregon residents that Comcast's high-speed Internet service would provide the fastest Internet connection and unfettered access to the Internet. Moreover, Comcast repeatedly represented to Plaintiff and all other Oregon residents that its high-speed Internet service provides such fast and unfettered access for applications that involve large transfers of data. Indeed, Comcast represented that it would increase the speed ("kick[] the Internet connection into overdrive") for such transfers. Comcast made these representations in connection with its sale of high-speed Internet services to Plaintiff and all other Oregon residents.

72. Comcast failed to inform its customers that it would block, slow, delay, or otherwise impede their fast and unfettered access to the Internet. Nor did Comcast obtain their permission to do so.

73. Comcast's representations were false and deceptive. Contrary to Comcast's statements, the Internet services provided to Plaintiff and all other Oregon residents were not fast and unfettered. Rather, Comcast intentionally blocked, slowed, delayed, or otherwise impeded its customers' access to the Internet and to P2P applications. As described, Comcast achieved this result by surreptitiously transmitting forged reset packets to users' computers that immediately terminated all file-sharing activities.

74. Comcast knowingly caused its subscribers to pay for services that they did not receive.

75. By engaging in this conduct, Comcast has been unjustly enriched by the sale of high-speed Internet services. As a proximate result of Comcast's unlawful, deceptive, and unfair conduct, it has knowingly obtained money for promised services that it did not provide.

Under the circumstances alleged herein, it would be unfair and inequitable for Comcast to retain the profits it has unjustly obtained at the expense of Plaintiff and all other Oregon residents.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands relief in accordance with the "Prayers for Relief" set forth below, which is incorporated herein by this reference.

COUNT V
Violation of the Oregon Unfair Trade Practices Act
(Misrepresentation of Qualities of Services)
(On Behalf of Oregon Residents)

76. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 75 as though fully restated herein.

77. ORS 646.608(1)(e) makes it unlawful to represent that "services have sponsorship, approval, characteristics, ingredients, uses, benefits, quantities, or qualities that they do not have." "Services" include Comcast's high-speed Internet services under ORS Section 646.604(6).

78. As set forth, Comcast repeatedly represented to Plaintiff and all other Oregon residents that its high-speed Internet service provides both the fastest Internet connection and unfettered access to the Internet. Moreover, Comcast repeatedly represented to Plaintiff and all other Oregon residents that Comcast's high-speed Internet service provides such fast and unfettered access for applications that involve large transfers of data. Indeed, Comcast represented that it would increase the speed ("kick[] the Internet connection into overdrive") for such transfers. Comcast made these representations in connection with its sale of high-speed Internet service to Plaintiff and all other Oregon residents.

79. Comcast failed to inform its customers that it would block, slow, delay, or otherwise impede their fast and unfettered access to the Internet. Nor did Comcast obtain their permission to do so.

80. Comcast's representations were false. Contrary to Comcast's statements, the Internet service provided to Plaintiff and all other Oregon residents was not fast and unfettered. Rather, Comcast intentionally blocked, slowed, delayed, or otherwise impeded its customers' access to the Internet and to P2P file-sharing applications.

81. Comcast's misrepresentations regarding the characteristics and benefits of its high-speed Internet service caused its customers to have the expectation that they would obtain fast and unfettered access to the Internet, and Plaintiff and all other Oregon residents relied on Comcast's representations when they purchased Comcast's service.

82. Comcast's misrepresentations caused Plaintiff and all other Oregon residents to pay for services that they did not receive. Plaintiff and all other Oregon residents have suffered an ascertainable loss because they have lost money, property, and the benefit of their bargain as a result of Comcast's misrepresentations and omissions.

83. Comcast's scheme to hide its deceptive, intrusive, and damaging actions, which includes impersonating users and controlling their computers, was intentional, willful, malicious, and wanton.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands relief in accordance with the "Prayers for Relief" set forth below, which is incorporated herein by this reference.

COUNT VI
Violation of the Oregon Unfair Trade Practices Act
(False Advertisement of Services)
(On Behalf of Oregon Residents)

84. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 83 as though fully restated herein.

85. ORS 646.608(1)(i) prohibits the advertisement of “services with intent not to provide them as advertised, or with intent not to supply reasonably expectable public demand. . . .”

86. As set forth, Comcast repeatedly represented to Plaintiff and all other Oregon residents that Comcast’s high-speed Internet service provides both the fastest Internet connection and unfettered access to the Internet. Moreover, Comcast repeatedly represented to Plaintiff and all other Oregon residents that Comcast’s high-speed Internet service provides such fast and unfettered access for applications that involve large transfers of data. Indeed, Comcast represented that it would increase the speed (“kick[] the Internet connection into overdrive”) for such transfers. Comcast made these representations in connection with its sale of high-speed Internet service to Plaintiff and all other Oregon residents.

87. Comcast failed to inform its customers that it would block, slow, delay, or otherwise impede their fast and unfettered access to the Internet. Nor did Comcast obtain their permission to do so.

88. Comcast’s representations were false. Contrary to Comcast’s statements, the Internet service provided to Plaintiff and all other Oregon residents was not fast and unfettered. Rather, Comcast intentionally blocked, slowed, delayed, or otherwise impeded its customers’ access to the Internet and to P2P file-sharing applications. As described, Comcast achieved this result by surreptitiously transmitting forged reset packets to users’ computers that immediately terminated all file-sharing activities.

89. Comcast caused its customers to have the expectation that they would obtain fast and unfettered access to the Internet when it had no intention of providing, and did not in fact

provide, such access. Plaintiff and all other Oregon residents relied on Comcast's representations when they purchased Comcast's service.

90. As a result, Comcast caused Plaintiff and all other Oregon residents to pay for services that they did not receive. Plaintiff and all other Oregon residents have suffered an ascertainable loss because they have lost money, property, and the benefit of their bargain as a result of Comcast's misrepresentations and omissions.

91. Comcast's scheme to hide its deceptive, intrusive, and damaging actions, which includes impersonating users and controlling their computers, was intentional, willful, malicious, and wanton.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands relief in accordance with the "Prayers for Relief" set forth below, which is incorporated herein by this reference.

PRAYERS FOR RELIEF


WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself, all others similarly situated, respectfully requests that this Court:

- I. Certify the Class as defined in this Complaint;
- II. Order Comcast to notify each and every member of the Class of the pendency of the claims in this action in order to give such persons an opportunity to seek relief;
- III. Enjoin Comcast from engaging in conduct that violates the Pennsylvania Unlawful Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Law and the consumer protection laws of each of the states in which Comcast sells high-speed Internet service;
- IV. Enter a judgment in favor of Plaintiff and the Class on all Counts;
- V. Award compensatory damages to Plaintiff and the Class;
- VI. Award Plaintiff and the Class statutory damages under applicable law;

- VII. Award Plaintiff and the Class actual damages under applicable law;
- VIII. Award Plaintiff and the Class a refund of all moneys Comcast acquired by means of its unlawful conduct;
- IX. Award Plaintiff and the Class treble damages under applicable law;
- X. Award Plaintiff and the Class punitive damages under applicable law;
- XI. Create a common fund comprised of all damages to Class members;
- XII. Award Class counsel attorney's fees pursuant to applicable law and the Common Fund Doctrine;
- XIII. Award Plaintiff and the Class interest as prescribed by law;
- XIV. Award Plaintiff and the Class the costs of this suit; and
- XV. Award Plaintiff and the Class such other relief as this Court may deem to be just, proper, and equitable.

Dated: July 18, 2008

Respectfully submitted,


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JUDICIAL PANEL ON
MULTIDISTRICT
LITIGATION**BEFORE THE JUDICIAL PANEL ON MULTIDISTRICT LITIGATION****In re Comcast Network Management Litig.****MDL Docket No.** _____**REVISED ENTRY OF APPEARANCE ON BEHALF OF DEFENDANTS**

Pursuant to Rules 5.2(c) and 5.12(a) of the Rules of Procedure of the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation, please enter the appearance of the undersigned counsel on behalf of Defendants Comcast Corporation, its national operating subsidiaries,¹ and a number of its local franchise-holding subsidiaries,² all collectively referred to herein as "Defendants,"³ in the above-captioned proceeding.

¹ Comcast Cable Communications, LLC, Comcast Cable Communications Holdings, Inc. and Comcast Cable Communications Management, LLC.

² Comcast of California II, Inc.; Comcast of California III, Inc.; Comcast of California V, Inc.; Comcast of California VI, Inc.; Comcast of California IX, Inc.; Comcast of California X, Inc.; Comcast of Alameda, Inc.; Comcast of California XIII, Inc.; Comcast of Fresno, Inc.; Comcast of Marin I, Inc.; Comcast of Marin II, Inc.; Comcast of Northern California I, Inc.; Comcast of Northern California II, Inc.; Comcast of Sacramento I, LLC; Comcast of Sacramento II, LLC; Comcast of San Leandro, Inc.; Comcast of Sierra Valleys, Inc.; Comcast Cablevision of Jersey City, Inc.; Comcast Cablevision of Meadowlands, Inc.; Comcast of Hopewell Valley, Inc.; Comcast of New Jersey, LLC; Comcast of Chicago, Inc.; Comcast of Illinois I, Inc.; Comcast of Illinois III, Inc.; Comcast of Illinois IV, Inc.; Comcast of Northern Illinois, Inc.; Comcast of Illinois/Texas, Inc.; Comcast MO Express of Illinois, Inc.; Comcast Sound Communications, Inc.; and Comcast of South Chicago, Inc. Before being named as defendants: (i) Comcast of Jersey City, Inc. was re-domiciled as Comcast of Jersey City, LLC; (ii) Comcast Cablevision of Meadowlands, Inc. was re-domiciled as Comcast Cablevision of Meadowlands, LLC; (iii) (continued...)

Dated: August 21, 2008

/s/ Seamus C. Duffy
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Michael P. Daly
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One Logan Square
18th & Cherry Streets
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Comcast Cable Comms. Holdings, Inc.,
Comcast Cable Comms. Management, LLC,
Comcast of California II, Inc.,
Comcast of California III, Inc.,
Comcast of California V, Inc.,
Comcast of California VI, Inc.,
Comcast of California IX, Inc.,
Comcast of California X, Inc.,
Comcast of Alameda, Inc.,
Comcast of California XIII, Inc.,
Comcast of Fresno, Inc.,
Comcast of Marin I, Inc.,
Comcast of Marin II, Inc.,
Comcast of Northern California I, Inc.,
Comcast of Northern California II, Inc.,
Comcast of Sacramento I, LLC,
Comcast of Sacramento II, LLC,
Comcast of San Leandro, Inc.,
Comcast of Sierra Valleys, Inc.,
Comcast Cablevision of Jersey City, LLC
[named by Plaintiffs in the caption as

(..continued)

Comcast of Illinois/Texas, Inc. was re-domiciled and then merged into Comcast Indiana/Michigan/Texas LP; (iv) Comcast MO Express of Illinois, Inc. merged into Comcast MO Telecommunications Corp.; and (v) Comcast Sound Communications, Inc. merged into Comcast Programming Holdings, Inc.

³ "Comcastic, Inc." and American Cellular Network Corporation were also named in the *Lis* and *Libonati* actions, respectively. Comcastic, Inc. is not, however, an affiliate or subsidiary of Comcast Corporation. Comcast Cellular Corporation was but no longer is, as it merged into American Cellular Network Corporation. Neither entity is represented by undersigned counsel. To the knowledge of undersigned counsel, these entities have not been served with process in these Actions and are not represented by counsel to accept service of process or this Motion.

Comcast Cablevision of Jersey City, Inc.,
Comcast Cablevision of Meadowlands, LLC
[named by Plaintiffs in the caption as
Comcast Cablevision of Meadowlands, Inc.],
Comcast of Hopewell Valley, Inc.,
Comcast of New Jersey, LLC,
Comcast of Chicago, Inc.,
Comcast of Illinois I, Inc.,
Comcast of Illinois III, Inc.,
Comcast of Illinois IV, Inc.,
Comcast of Northern Illinois, Inc.
Comcast of Illinois/Texas, LP
[named by Plaintiffs in the caption as
Comcast of Illinois/Texas, Inc.],
Comcast Mo Telecommunications Corp.,
Comcast Programming Holdings, Inc.,
Comcast of South Chicago, Inc.

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JUDICIAL PANEL ON
MULTIDISTRICT
LITIGATION

BEFORE THE JUDICIAL PANEL ON MULTIDISTRICT LITIGATION

In re Comcast Network Management Litig.

MDL Docket No. _____

REVISED DEFENDANTS' CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Pursuant to Rule 5.3 of the Rules of Procedure of the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation, Defendants Comcast Corporation, its national operating subsidiaries,¹ and a number of its local franchise-holding subsidiaries,² all collectively referred to herein as "Defendants,"³

¹ Comcast Cable Communications, LLC, Comcast Cable Communications Holdings, Inc. and Comcast Cable Communications Management, LLC.

² Comcast of California II, Inc.; Comcast of California III, Inc.; Comcast of California V, Inc.; Comcast of California VI, Inc.; Comcast of California IX, Inc.; Comcast of California X, Inc.; Comcast of Alameda, Inc.; Comcast of California XIII, Inc.; Comcast of Fresno, Inc.; Comcast of Marin I, Inc.; Comcast of Marin II, Inc.; Comcast of Northern California I, Inc.; Comcast of Northern California II, Inc.; Comcast of Sacramento I, LLC; Comcast of Sacramento II, LLC; Comcast of San Leandro, Inc.; Comcast of Sierra Valleys, Inc.; Comcast Cablevision of Jersey City, Inc.; Comcast Cablevision of Meadowlands, Inc.; Comcast of Hopewell Valley, Inc.; Comcast of New Jersey, LLC; Comcast of Chicago, Inc.; Comcast of Illinois I, Inc.; Comcast of Illinois III, Inc.; Comcast of Illinois IV, Inc.; Comcast of Northern Illinois, Inc.; Comcast of Illinois/Texas, Inc.; Comcast MO Express of Illinois, Inc.; Comcast Sound Communications, Inc.; and Comcast of South Chicago, Inc. Before being named as defendants: (i) Comcast of Jersey City, Inc. was re-domiciled as Comcast of Jersey City, LLC; (ii) Comcast Cablevision of Meadowlands, Inc. was re-domiciled as Comcast Cablevision of Meadowlands, LLC; (iii) Comcast of Illinois/Texas, Inc. was re-domiciled and then merged into Comcast Indiana/Michigan/Texas LP; (iv) Comcast MO Express of Illinois, Inc. merged into Comcast MO Telecommunications Corp.; and (v) Comcast Sound Communications, Inc. merged into Comcast Programming Holdings, Inc.

submit the following corporate disclosure statements, identifying the parent companies of each of the defendants and listing any public company that holds more than 10% of the stock of any of these entities.

Comcast Corporation is a publicly traded corporation (NYSE: CMCSA). Comcast Corporation has no parent corporation. No corporation owns more than 10% of Comcast Corporation stock.

With the exception of "Comcastic, Inc.," a defendant named in the *Lis* action, the named Defendants are or were indirect subsidiaries of Comcast Corporation. Upon information and belief, "Comcastic, Inc." is not affiliated with Comcast Corporation or any of its subsidiaries or affiliates. It is not represented by undersigned counsel.

Comcast Cellular Corporation was a subsidiary of Comcast Corporation but merged into American Cellular Network Corporation and is no longer a subsidiary of Comcast Corporation. It is not represented by undersigned counsel.

Dated: August 21, 2008

/s/ Seamus C. Duffy
 Seamus C. Duffy
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 Michael P. Daly
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(..continued)

³ "Comcastic, Inc." and American Cellular Network Corporation were also named in the *Lis* and *Libonati* actions, respectively. Comcastic, Inc. is not, however, an affiliate or subsidiary of Comcast Corporation. Comcast Cellular Corporation was but no longer is, as it merged into American Cellular Network Corporation. Neither entity is represented by undersigned counsel. To the knowledge of undersigned counsel, these entities have not been served with process in these Actions and are not represented by counsel to accept service of process or this Motion.

Facsimile: 215-988-2757

Counsel for Defendants

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Comcast Cable Comms., LLC,
Comcast Cable Comms. Holdings, Inc.,
Comcast Cable Comms. Management, LLC,
Comcast of California II, Inc.,
Comcast of California III, Inc.,
Comcast of California V, Inc.,
Comcast of California VI, Inc.,
Comcast of California LX, Inc.,
Comcast of California X, Inc.,
Comcast of Alameda, Inc.,
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Comcast of Fresno, Inc.,
Comcast of Marin I, Inc.,
Comcast of Marin II, Inc.,
Comcast of Northern California I, Inc.,
Comcast of Northern California II, Inc.,
Comcast of Sacramento I, LLC,
Comcast of Sacramento II, LLC,
Comcast of San Leandro, Inc.,
Comcast of Sierra Valleys, Inc.,
Comcast Cablevision of Jersey City, LLC
[named by Plaintiffs in the caption as
Comcast Cablevision of Jersey City, Inc.],
Comcast Cablevision of Meadowlands, LLC
[named by Plaintiffs in the caption as
Comcast Cablevision of Meadowlands, Inc.],
Comcast of Hopewell Valley, Inc.,
Comcast of New Jersey, LLC,
Comcast of Chicago, Inc.,
Comcast of Illinois I, Inc.,
Comcast of Illinois III, Inc.,
Comcast of Illinois IV, Inc.,
Comcast of Northern Illinois, Inc.
Comcast of Illinois/Texas, LP
[named by Plaintiffs in the caption as
Comcast of Illinois/Texas, Inc.],
Comcast Mo Telecommunications Corp.,
Comcast Programming Holdings, Inc.,
Comcast of South Chicago, Inc.*

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JUDICIAL PANEL ON
MULTIDISTRICT
LITIGATION

BEFORE THE JUDICIAL PANEL ON MULTIDISTRICT LITIGATION

In re Comcast Network Management Litig.

MDL Docket No. _____

REVISED CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to Rule 5.2 of the Rules of Procedure of the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation, I hereby certify that, on the date set forth below, I caused true and correct copies of the foregoing Revised Motion for Transfer, Coordination and Consolidation, along with the revised memorandum of law in support thereof and the revised Schedule of Actions and other revised papers filed therewith, to be served by United States first class mail, postage prepaid to:

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Daniel Libonati, Jr., Jordan Leigh,
Michael Arana and Robert Topolski

Dated: August 21, 2008	/s/ John D.V. Ferman John D.V. Ferman
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